

WITNESS RELUCTANT

President McCurdy of the New York Mutual Life Proves Obdurate on Stand.

RESENTS AWKWARD QUESTIONS

Cornered by Counsel Hughes in Insurance Investigation, He Takes Refuge in Attacking Methods of Committee. Professed Ignorance in Many Cases.

New York, Oct. 18.—Testimony in the insurance investigation was most exciting throughout and only the repeated threats of Senator Armstrong, chairman of the committee, to clear the room prevented violent demonstration of disapprobation of the witness, who was Richard A. McCurdy, president of the Mutual Life Insurance company.



RICHARD A. McCURDY.

As it was, there were jeers at several periods of the testimony that temporarily interrupted the testimony. These came when Mr. Hughes, counsel for the committee, asked questions that Mr. McCurdy was reluctant to answer or evaded, and were made by the crowd at the back of the room. Where this important investigation is going to lead or where it will end has caused no small amount of conjecture and doubtless, in some quarters, anxiety. With the many threads that have been taken up and dropped before they have been followed to their ends, in order that some new lead may be taken up, and with the additional features that are disclosed almost every day, the interest grows more intense.

Asked About Small Dividends.
An attempt was made to obtain from Mr. McCurdy the reason for reducing the dividends on policies as the business increased and the assets piled up. This question was prompted by the large number of letters received from policyholders by the committee and cited facts and examples. These letters came from all over the country. Mr. Hughes explained, but he read a number from policyholders who lived in this city. The examples cited were principally on the policies of the 10 payment life plan. One in particular for \$3,000 that in 1896 drew a dividend of \$55.76 had been gradually cut until in 1904 it received only \$3.

To all questions on this matter the witness said he was not fortified with the information required; that these were actuarial matters; and when pressed for his opinion, replied that he refused to discuss the question or to enter any discussion. He would proffer as witness his actuary, whose business it was to know these things, but as for himself he "would not discuss the question."

Insurance Prince Defiant.
Mr. McCurdy's demeanor was so insistent and at times defiant that the spectators bent forward to catch every word and stood on tiptoes, expecting every moment to hear him directed by counsel to answer the question. His proffer of another witness was all that prevented steps being taken toward his indictment.

When Mr. McCurdy would not offer the information himself Mr. Hughes started on another line of inquiry. Later in the day Chairman Armstrong explained that since the information desired by the committee could be obtained by another course, it was agreeable to the committee to let McCurdy place himself in the position he did. He had, however, been directed to answer, and knowing the information desired, and then refused Mr. Armstrong said steps would have been taken to indict him for a misdemeanor, which is the offense of a witness refusing to answer questions before a legislative committee while the legislature is not in session. If the legislature were in session, refusal to answer would have constituted contempt.

Scolds the Investigators.
Mr. McCurdy also, during the effort to induce him to answer the questions as to the reduction of dividends, launched forth into a protest as to the manner in which the investigation was being conducted. He said the

committee was going beyond the scope intended when it was appointed by the legislature and that the investigation had assumed the proportions of an inquisition.

He was asked by Senator Armstrong how he would conduct the investigation and told that if he had any better method the committee would be glad to know of it. Mr. McCurdy thought that putting a witness under oath made him feel he was on the rack. He said his answers were published in a distorted form that appeared like an attempt to ruin him.

After taking up the questions of the reduction of dividends, Mr. Hughes read a long list of policy numbers with the amounts of the face of the policy, what had been paid in, and the dividends received by the policy holders. Asked what he had to say to these Mr. McCurdy said, "figures don't lie, but liars can figure." He then hastily explained that he meant that facetiously and that he would be glad to verify the figures. The only explanation for a specific instance of a reduction of dividends, Mr. McCurdy gave was that he supposed the policyholder had a reduced rate policy.

Not Through With Mr. McCurdy.
The legal expenses were again recurred to, and a number of vouchers for the payment of various sums were read.

The entire testimony of the day was a continual thrust and parry between counsel and witness, and when adjournment was taken for the day Mr. Hughes had not finished with Mr. McCurdy. The latter will be recalled to-day and questioned along the lines of the trust companies and subsidiary organizations of the Mutual Life and also as to what moneys were made out of the trust companies.

The fact that James H. Hyde of the Equitable Life Assurance society had returned to the city and that William H. McIntyre also of the Equitable would voluntarily return to appear before the committee was an announcement of much content. It was stated, however, that neither Mr. Hyde nor Mr. McIntyre will be called this week. At a meeting of the committee after the session it was determined to hold sessions three days this week.

CASTRO MUST APOLOGIZE.

France Sending Five Ships to Blockade Venezuelan Ports.

Paris, Oct. 18.—The departure of the armored cruiser Desaix from Cherbourg for the French West Indies inaugurates the preparations for dealing with the Venezuelan question with a strong hand if President Castro persists in his present course. The Desaix will be joined by the cruisers Lavoisier and Chasseloup-Laubat. The three warships will proceed to the French West Indies, joining the cruisers Jurien de la Graviere. This will give the division five ships under Admiral Bevoe de Lapeyriere. The rendezvous will be Fort de France, Martinique.

These preparations are precautionary, as the officials here are still hopeful that President Castro will make suitable amends. Therefore no orders have been issued concerning the nature of the ultimate naval action against Venezuela, as these await the assembling of the ships and the result of the diplomatic negotiations. It is pointed out that President Castro's withdrawal of his offensive action towards M. Taigny, the French charge d'affaires, and the presentation of a suitable explanation would avert the necessity of France adopting stronger means of persuasion.

AMERICANS HONORED.

Carnegie Again Installed as Lord Rector of St. Andrews.

St. Andrews, Scotland, Oct. 18.—Never before have so many distinguished Americans participated in the inauguration of the rector of a British university and partaken in the functions of St. Andrews as when Andrew Carnegie was installed as lord rector for the second term. Whitelaw Reid, American ambassador; Charles Mangue Tower, American ambassador at Berlin; Bishop Henry C. Potter of New York, and Dr. William J. Holland, director of the Carnegie museum at Pittsburgh, occupied seats on the platform and had conferred on them the honorary degree of doctor of laws, which also was bestowed on Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university, New York, in absentia.

The hall was crowded with scarlet gowned undergraduates of both sexes and the male students enlivened the proceedings with the usual amount of chaff and songs. The entrance of Mr. Carnegie was the signal for an outburst of enthusiasm. At the close of Mr. Carnegie's address degrees were conferred on the five Americans and on four Scotchmen.

Striker Killed, Another Wounded.
Newark, O., Oct. 18.—As the result of a number of shots having been fired last night by Hungarians employed in a local stove manufactory, in which there is a strike, Michael Goodwin, a striker, 24 years old, was instantly killed and John Marker, 21 years old, a molder, was shot in the head and seriously wounded. The Hungarians were driven into a house through fright and when compelled to leave began to shoot. A crowd of striking workmen followed the Hungarians along the street before the trouble arose.

VERDICT UNPOPULAR

Wooster People Gather at Mrs. Taggart's Home and Condole With Her.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Are Adopted—Her Attorneys File Amended Petition for Another Trial, Alleging That Prejudice and Passion Influenced Judge's Opinion.

Wooster, O., Oct. 18.—More than 100 leading residents of Wooster gathered informally last night at the home of Mrs. Grace Taggart. Addresses were made in which respect and esteem for Mrs. Taggart were voiced. Resolutions were adopted, expressing sympathy for the divorced wife, regret over the decree which has robbed her of her two children and pledging an effort to help her to secure complete control of the two boys. Several cergymen were in the gathering. Attorneys for Mrs. Grace Taggart late last night filed the following amendment to the motion for a new trial of the case in which Judge Eason granted a divorce and custody of the children to Captain Elmore Taggart:

First—That the plaintiff, together with paid agents, during the trial of the case and for a long time prior thereto, employed money and other available influence in molding public sentiment against the defendant, and attempted thereby to bias the court and obtain a decree against the defendant, all of which was contrary to good government and known rules of legal proceedings, and the honest administration of justice.

Second—Because of irregularity of the prevailing party and the court in this: During the pendency of the trial and before the termination of the same, the prevailing party submitted to the court and the court received and accepted evidence not offered and produced in the trial, suggestions and arguments not made in open court, and not in the presence of the defendant, and against which the defendant could not contend and by means of which the defendant was prevented from having a fair trial.

Third—Because of the bias and prejudice of the court against the defendant in said trial, which bias and prejudice was so great as to lead the court to wholly disregard any of the evidence offered by the defendant against the plaintiff, and in support of the claim of the defendant.

Fourth—Because said judgment and decree was given under the influence of prejudice and passion on the part of the court.

LIKE COLUMN OF FIRE.

Gas Under Terrific Pressure Visible for Miles Around.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Oct. 18.—Thirty million cubic feet of natural gas is escaping daily from what is said to be the largest gas well ever struck. The well was drilled by the Philadelphia Gas company, near Weston, in Lewis county, and when the tools struck the opening there came a rush of gas which hurried great boulders from the well and drove every one from the derrick.

It is estimated that the well has a pressure of 1,400 pounds to the square inch, and every effort to get it under control has failed. The roar of the escaping gas can be heard miles away, and the gas, which has a phosphorescent appearance, stands at night like a great column of fire above the derrick.

Seven years ago Guffy & Gayley of Pittsburg drilled the well for oil, but abandoned it. No oil was found. Recently gas began to escape from fissures in the ground, and a school house was destroyed by escaping gas which caught fire. The present owners bought the gas rights and drilled in the largest gas well the world has ever known. Every effort is being used to control the flow and stop the enormous waste.

SIX PERISH BY FIRE.

Mother and Five Children Burned to Death in Their Home.

St. Louis, Oct. 18.—Mrs. Alice Hartman and her five children were burned to death and their home was destroyed by fire at Port Royal, a village in Franklin county.

The husband, William Hartman, escaped from the burning dwelling but was unable to save any members of his family. The building was a two-story frame building and burned like tinder. It is said a defective flue caused the fire.

The family was aroused from sleep by dense smoke. Hartman and his wife and baby were sleeping on the first floor, while the other children slept upstairs. Mrs. Hartman, carrying her baby, rushed upstairs to arouse the children and before Hartman could follow the building suddenly burst into flames throughout and he was forced to leave his entire family to perish. The charred bodies of the six victims were found in the ruins. The oldest child was 12 years of age.

WHITE SLAVE NO MYTH.

American Women Sold to Chinese for Immoral Purposes.

Chicago, Oct. 18.—Traffic in young women, purchased in Chicago for practical sale in all parts of the empire of China, has been discovered by local federal and police authorities, but thus far no law has been found prohibiting the exporting of American women to foreign countries. The police are in possession of the names of two women, one in Chicago and another in Shanghai, China, who are thought to be leaders in the practice.

The plan used in the operation of the alleged ring was to first hire unsuspecting girls, tempting them with lurid stories of wealth in the Orient. A position of maid or high servant in wealthy Chinese families is said to have been the bait offered. To bind the contract the applicant for the position was told that her traveling and living expenses would be paid and all the clothing necessary furnished.

When the women reached China they were immediately placed under guard and sent to the purchasers, who had previously paid from \$500 to \$1,000 for each. Many are supposed to be held in palaces of wealthy Chinese under heavy guard.

RULES ARE AMENDED.

Cabinet Officers May Now Dismiss Any Employee at Will.

Washington, Oct. 18.—An amendment to the civil service rules, sweeping and comprehensive in its character, has been authorized by President Roosevelt. Hereafter a cabinet officer will have the power to remove summarily and without hearing any civil service employee in his department who, to the personal knowledge of the head of the department, has been guilty of misconduct or who is inefficient in the performance of his duties. By the terms of the amendment the cabinet officer must have personal knowledge of the misconduct or inefficiency of the employee whom he proposes to discharge. With this personal knowledge the power of the head of the department is absolute.

The subject was brought to the attention of President Roosevelt recently by the conduct of a chauffeur of one of the government automobiles. The driver of the automobile piloted his machine directly in the way of the president's carriage and seemed to take delight in cutting him out of the road. When the president learned who the chauffeur was he said he ought to be discharged as incapable of operating the machine.

FORTS AT CANAL TERMINI.

Secretary Taft Will Consider Their Adviseability and Report.

Washington, Oct. 18.—Fortification of the terminals of the Panama canal is one of the objects to be considered by Secretary Taft when he makes his visit to the isthmus and for this purpose he will be accompanied by members of the first committee of the Taft fortifications board.

Fortification of the canal was forbidden by the first Hay-Pauncefote treaty, but this treaty was amended so much by the senate that Great Britain rejected it. The canal treaty which was finally adopted and is now in force and which superseded the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, makes no mention of fortifications, but does allow the United States to use such military force as may be necessary to police and protect the canal. As nothing is said regarding fortifications this government assumes the right to erect such works as will adequately protect the canal. It is not expected that the present investigation will result in more than a preliminary report upon the conditions at each terminal of the canal.

Bryan Banqueted at Tokio.

Tokio, Oct. 18.—The dinner given by the Japan-American society at the Maple club in honor of W. J. Bryan was an eminent success. Baron Kaneko presided. Mr. Bryan evidently enjoyed the pure Japanese style of entertainment. He said that the historic cordiality of both nations had been fully demonstrated, both by word and action.

Thrown 150 Feet by Train.

Coshocton, O., Oct. 18.—Charles Fisher, 19 years old, was killed and Harold Miller, the same age, was fatally injured at a railroad crossing at West Lafayette, six miles west of here, last night. Fisher was thrown 150 feet and was dead when picked up. Miller has internal injuries. Fisher was the son of the Rev. Dr. Stockley Fisher, a prominent Methodist minister, and recently elected president of West Lafayette college.

President Forbids Export of Arms.

Washington, Oct. 18.—Exportation of arms, ammunition and munitions of war of every kind from any part of the United States and Porto Rico to any part of the Dominican republic is prohibited by a presidential proclamation just issued. This action is intended to prevent the perennial revolutionists of the island from getting warlike supplies.

Sentence Didn't Suit Mob.

London, Ky., Oct. 18.—Virgil Bowers, a negro, was taken out of the county jail here by a mob and hanged to a tree. Bowers killed George Faris, a lumber dealer. He had been tried and sentenced to life imprisonment.

LESSON IN ROBBERY

Given by Elijah Bowsher, Who Tapped Treasury of Lima, O., Bank.

TIMELOCK OPENED IN 8 MINUTES

District Attorney Enters Vault With Self-Confessed Thief—Gains Knowledge of How Such Tricks Are Done. Seven Years the Penalty.

Lima, O., Oct. 18.—Elijah Bowsher, former janitor of the American National bank, who confessed to having robbed that institution of \$18,000 seven years ago, has been re-arrested, his wife and sister refusing to continue on his bond. Real Estate Agent Thomas Wilkins, who was indicted with Bowsher, is still in jail, though the latter insists that Wilkins is innocent.

Bowsher pleaded guilty to the indictment for grand larceny before Judge Cunningham and was sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary. Wilkins will stand trial.

Bowsher told Prosecuting Attorney Kilger that he was willing to illustrate just how he committed the burglary if Kilger would take him to the bank. The prosecutor took him by the hand, and going to the Ohio National, had Bowsher repeat his story before the bankers.

Then, in the presence of newspaper men, bank officials and local authorities, accompanied by Prosecutor Kilger, Bowsher was locked in the vault, all the bolts being turned and the time lock fastened. In just eight minutes and 40 seconds Bowsher pushed open the big vault doors, slightly smiling, and the prosecutor stepping out said: "He did it."

"They can't accuse me of breaking into the bank," said Bowsher, "for I didn't break in; I broke out."

"Tell how you got into the vault?" "Well, that was easy, only it took nerve. I waited in a dark corner of the bank on Saturday night until about 11 o'clock, when Kalb and Michael were about to lock up, and then I slipped into the vault."

"They didn't lock up the vault right away after they put the money in, and while they were taking in the front part I slipped through the little door in the fixtures near the vault doors and into the vault. I had my shoes off and had the door greased so they couldn't hear me go in the inside. I don't suppose that Kalb and Michael had got home until I was out of the vault. I had that all studied out before. All I had to do was to take a pipe wrench and loosen a thumb screw on the inside of the doors and the rest of opening the doors was as easy as rolling off a log. I had the first door open before they got a block away. Then I shut the doors and made it look as good as I could. They stayed that way until Monday morning, when I took the money out and then notified Kalb and Michael that I had found the bank doors open."

HENRY IRVING CREMATED.

Body Taken Secretly to Crematory and Reduced to Ashes.

London, Oct. 18.—At an early hour this morning the body of Sir Henry Irving was removed in total secrecy to a crematorium, where it was cremated. The secrecy surrounding the event was due to the desire of the family to avoid publicity. Tomorrow night the ashes will be taken to Westminster Abbey, where, in accordance with custom, they will lie in St. Faith's chapel until the funeral ceremony on Friday.

The funeral cortege will start from the residence of Baroness Burdett-Coutts in Stratton street, Piccadilly, which the baroness has placed at the disposal of the family. A deputation of French actors is coming to attend the funeral.

Medicine, Not Bomb, for John D.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Oct. 18.—The mysterious package addressed to John D. Rockefeller and left in the express office at Vinton, Ia., two weeks ago, contained an alleged remedy for dyspepsia and was left there by a driver of a Standard Oil company wagon, who had faith in the cure and wanted Mr. Rockefeller to try it.

Hotel Man Kills Divorced Wife.

Coshocton, O., Oct. 18.—William Tubbs, former proprietor of the Farmers' hotel here, shot his wife fatally last night and then himself, dying within a few minutes. Mrs. Tubbs was divorced from her husband two weeks ago. Tubbs left some clothing at his former home. He returned for it. When his wife handed him the articles he shot her.

Pennsylvania Artilleryman Killed.

Fort Sill, Okla., Oct. 18.—Rory George of Pennsylvania, a private in the Thirteenth battery of artillery, second provisional regiment, was killed when a caisson fell on him. The battery was returning from field practice when the caisson struck a stone, upsetting it. George had been in the army only four weeks.

UPROAR IN CHINATOWN.

Shooting Affray Attracts Horde of Ruffians on Plunder Bent.

New York, Oct. 18.—Chinatown was thrown into an uproar last night at the hour when it is thronged with sightseers and the curbs are lined with automobiles, when, for no apparent reason, one Chinaman shot down another on the sidewalk in Mott street. Instantly confusion reigned in all the narrow street, and from the Bowery there poured in a horde of roughs intent on taking advantage of the opportunity to plunder.

One tourist was rescued by a detective from a man who had pushed him into a hallway and demanded his watch, and comrades of the highwayman attacked the detective until other policemen arrived and arrested three men, after clubbing them into submission. Nearly an hour elapsed before the police reserves managed to clear the streets and restore order.

Louis Hung, a laundryman, was taken to the hospital with a bullet in his abdomen and identified Hun Wah Tog, whom the police found hiding in a back yard, as the man who had shot him for no reason that he could explain.

MARRIED IN FLATBOAT.

Whippoorwill Furnishes Music for Wedding on the River.

Huntington, W. Va., Oct. 18.—"Then I pronounce you man and wife." Those solemn words which bound Edwin T. Hanna and Miss Lotta Porter for life were spoken by the Rev. G. L. Carter on a flatboat in the middle of the Ohio river under the rays of a full moon, while a whippoorwill on a distant hillside thrilled the wedding music.

The unique wedding was a whim of the bride, a beautiful girl, and daughter of one of the most prominent farmers of Cabell county.

Nearly 200 guests witnessed the ceremony and participated in the festivities that followed. A wedding supper was served by a caterer on the flatboat. Mr. and Mrs. Hanna will spend their honeymoon in Cuba.

Shaw Will Assist Herrick.

Columbus, O., Oct. 18.—Announcement is made at Republican headquarters that Secretary Shaw is to make three speeches in Ohio during the present campaign. The dates for the secretary have not been settled upon, but he has consented to make three speeches as soon as his engagements permit.

Cubans Want Another Treaty.

Havana, Oct. 18.—The seven commercial, industrial and agricultural associations of Cuba held a joint meeting here and unanimously passed a resolution to the effect that the great commercial need of Cuba is a new and, if possible, a permanent commercial treaty with the United States.

Showered With Molten Metal.

Chicago, Oct. 18.—Five tons of molten metal exploded at the Joliet plant of the Illinois Steel company, falling on a band of workmen about the converter. One man is dead, three are fatally burned and a half dozen so badly injured they may die.

Lady Hartopp to Wed Earl Cowley.

London, Oct. 18.—Lady Hartopp, who in April last was divorced by Sir Charles Hartopp after a sensational trial, has gone to Colombo, Ceylon, where she will marry Earl Cowley, the co-respondent in the case.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—Revised reports of a partial grain famine in Russia were mainly responsible today for strength in the wheat market here. At the close wheat for December delivery was up 3/4¢. Corn shows a gain of 1/2¢. Oats are up 1/4¢. Closing quotations: Wheat, Dec., 86¢; 86 1/2¢; corn, Dec., 44¢; oats, Dec., 28¢.

PITTSBURG MARKETS—OCT. 17.

Corn—Yellow shelled, 61 1/2¢ @ 62; high mixed, 60 1/2¢ @ 61; mixed ear, 61 @ 62.

Oats—No. 2 white, 33 1/2¢ @ 34; No. 3 white, 33 @ 33 1/2¢.

Hay—No. 1 timothy 13 @ 13.50; No. 2, 12 @ 12.50; No. 1 clover, 9.75 @ 10.25; No. 1 mixed, 10 @ 10.50.

Eggs—Selected, 23 @ 24.

Butter—Prints, 25 @ 25 1/2¢; tubs, 24 @ 24 1/2¢; dairy, 15 1/2¢ @ 16 1/2¢.

Cheese—New York full cream, new, 12 1/2¢ @ 13; Ohio full cream, 12 1/2¢ @ 13; Ohio, 1/2 cream, new 10 1/2¢ @ 11; Wisconsin Swiss, 15 @ 15 1/2¢; Limberger, new, 12 1/2¢ @ 13.

Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth steers, \$5.50 @ 5.80; green coarse and rough, fat steers, \$3.25 @ 3.50; fat, smooth, dry fed, light steers, \$4 @ 4.50; choice milk cows, \$35 @ 50; medium to good milk cows, \$20 @ 30; good, fat, smooth, handy butchers' bulls, \$3.25 @ 3.75; feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, \$3.50 @ 4; feed steers, common to good quality, \$3 @ 3.50; fair to choice stockers, \$2.85 @ 3.40.

Calves—Veals, good to choice, \$7.50 @ 8; veals, fair to good, \$5.50 @ 7; heavy and thin calves, \$3 @ 4.50.

Hogs—Good to prime heavy, \$5.70 @ 5.75; medium weights, \$5.60; best heavy Yorkers, \$5.50 @ 5.60; good light Yorkers, \$5.40 @ 5.50; pigs, good to prime, \$5.25 @ 5.30.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$5.25 @ 5.50; good to choice mixed, \$4.75 @ 5.10; fair to good mixed, \$4 @ 4.60; ewes and common, \$3 @ 4; spring lambs, \$5 @ 7.75.

PASTOR WILL GO TO MANSFIELD.

Massillon to Lose the Rev. S. K. Mahon.

A NEW PASTOR IS APPOINTED.

The Rev. Vernon Wade Wagar, of Leroy, Will Take Charge of the Wesley M. E. Church, Whose Founder and First Pastor is Needed for Important Work Elsewhere.

A special dispatch from Shelby, where the North Ohio conference of the Methodist church is in session, announces that the Rev. Stephen K. Mahon, for the past five years pastor of the Wesley M. E. church, on the west side, has been transferred to Mansfield. The Rev. Vernon Wade Wagar, of Leroy, will be the new pastor in Massillon. M. J. Keyes, of Cleveland, has been made presiding elder of the Wooster district, succeeding Dr. A. D. Knapp.

Delegates to the conference from the Wesley M. E. church made a determined effort to have the Rev. Mr. Mahon returned to Massillon, in accordance with the desire of his congregation here, but it was felt that his abilities are needed in building up in

it is learned from the church records that a few most deeply interested had his approval in renting a vacant store-room in which to hold services, and he watched over the little charge most carefully. The Rev. Nathan E. Moffit was extremely zealous in the work



THE REV. S. K. MAHON, and preached there as often as he could arrange to do so. It was necessary to have a substitute preacher at times, and the Rev. Henry Warner assisted greatly in this.

In the spring of 1900, when the time was ripe for a leader to take hold and push the work, Dr. Knapp sent to Massillon the Rev. Stephen K. Mahon, of Delaware, a recent graduate from the Ohio Wesleyan university. Dr. Knapp had a world of confidence in the Rev. Mr. Mahon's ability, a confidence which was in every way justified by the subsequent development of the par-



THE REV. VERNON WADE WAGAR

Mansfield a church similar to that which has so successfully grown under his supervision in Massillon and the transfer was made accordingly. The Massillon delegates feel that they have been very fortunate in securing the Rev. Mr. Wagar for the Wesley M. E. church. He is a young man with one of the best records in the conference, an excellent speaker, and a member of the Brookway Lecture Bureau. One of his most successful pastorates was in Lorain. It is probable that both the old and new pastor will officiate at the Wesley M. E. church next Sunday. The Rev. Mr. Mahon will preach his farewell sermon and say goodbye to his people. The Rev. Mr. Wagar will meet the members of his new congregation and begin his duties as their pastor.

The Rev. S. K. Mahon's name will always be identified with the Wesley M. E. church as that of its first pastor, or more properly as its founder. The present society dates its history from the time of Dr. A. D. Knapp's appointment to the presiding eldership of the Wooster district of the North Ohio conference in the fall of 1899. Dr. Knapp gave immediate attention and encouragement to the plan of organizing a church on the west side, for

ish. A neat little chapel was opened to the public November 4, 1900. By the spring of 1902 it was realized that the building was too small to accommodate the rapidly growing congregation and Sunday school and plans were made for an enlarged edifice. It consists of an auditorium seating three hundred and twenty-five people, a Sunday school room seating two hundred and twenty-five, so arranged that it can be thrown into the auditorium, its every seat in view of the pulpit. A basement Sunday school room for the primary department was also secured with a seating capacity of two hundred and fifty. The church was dedicated free of debt, February 8, 1903, by Dr. E. T. Hagerman. In June of this year the congregation celebrated its fifth anniversary. Since that time a new parsonage in Edna street has been about completed.

All these things have been wrought under the enterprising leadership of the Rev. Mr. Mahon. In the meantime he has made a large circle of friends outside of his church and has been rated among the most helpful and patriotic of Massillon's citizens. His departure from the city will cause widespread regret.

MASONS HAD CHARGE.

Funeral of the Late Henry Bennett was Held Sunday.

The funeral of the late Henry Bennett was held from the late home in Navarre Sunday afternoon at 2:15 o'clock. The services were conducted by the officers of Clinton lodge No. 47, F. & A. M., the Rev. J. E. Digel, of Massillon, officiating. The deceased had been a member of Clinton lodge for more than twenty-five years and until recently was a familiar figure at meetings.

Sixty members of the lodge met at the Masonic temple and were taken to Navarre in a special car over the Canton-Akron line at 1:15. The burial ritual of the lodge was read and the Rev. Mr. Digel offered a prayer. The services were so largely attended that but a part of those present could enter the residence at the time of the services. The body was brought to this city and interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

The pall bearers, all members of Clinton lodge, were T. J. Falor, C. C. Evans, William Stover, Sylvester Johnson, Z. T. Baltzly and W. E. Knight.

Very cheap excursion rates on Sun days. Consult agents B. & O. Ry.

"JIM CROW TALES."

Massillon Boy Author of an Entertaining Book.

One of the most entertaining books issued recently by the Saalfeld Publishing Company, of Akron, is "Jim Crow Tales," written by Burton Stoner, formerly a resident of Massillon. The book is handsomely illustrated, and the tales, which deal with habits of well known animals, are not only entertaining but instructive. The author shows an intimate knowledge of the subjects treated in the book, and "Jim Crow Tales" will prove a valuable addition to the nature study books now so popular.

Gard of Thanks.

We desire to extend our sincere and heartfelt thanks to all kind neighbors and friends, to Clinton lodge No. 47, F. & A. M., of Massillon, to Miller Post No. 270, G. A. R., of Navarre, to John Hancock council No. 16, O. U. A. M., and to all who in any way gave their assistance, presence or sympathy during the illness and burial of our husband and father. Mrs. Henry R. Bennett and Family.

Navarre, O., Oct. 26, 1905.

JUDGES HOLD MEETING.

Time for Holding Court in Ninth Judicial District.

Youngstown, Oct. 16.—The Hon. George F. Robinson was chosen as supervising judge of the Ninth judicial district and the time for holding court in the various counties in 1906 was determined at a meeting of the judges held at the court house in this city Saturday afternoon. Attending the meeting were Judges E. E. Roberts, of Trumbull; W. J. Roberts, of Ashtabula; Ralph Ambler, of Stark; G. F. Robinson, of Portage, and Disney Rogers, of Mahoning.

Court terms were designated as follows, with the assignment of judges for the several sub-divisions:

Columbiana—January 15, April 16, September 21; Stark—January 8, May 7, September 17; Carroll—January 2, May 21, September 24; Portage—January 8, April 2, September 3; Mahoning—January 8, May 7, September 17; Trumbull—January 29, April 30, October 1; Ashtabula, January 8, April 16, September 24; Lake—February 5, May 7, October 14; Geauga—January 15, April 23 October 1.

The courts of the first sub-division, Columbiana, Stark and Carroll, will be held by Judges Hole, Ambler and Harter; second sub-division, Portage, Trumbull and Mahoning, Judges Robinson Roberts and Rogers; third sub-division, Ashtabula, Lake and Geauga, Judges Roberts and Metcalf.

WEBB—PULTZER.

Ceremony at Shelburne, Vt.—Mrs. Dunn Assists at Service.

Miss Frederica Vanderbilt Webb, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, became the bride of Ralph Pulitzer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, of New York, at noon Saturday at the home of the bride's parents, near Burlington, Vt.

The ceremony was performed at Shelburne, in Trinity Protestant Episcopal church, an edifice built and maintained by Dr. Webb. The officiating clergyman was the Right Rev. Arthur C. A. Hall, bishop of Vermont, assisted by Dr. Ernest H. Stires, rector of St. Thomas' church in New York, and the Rev. William F. Weeks, rector of Trinity church. Mrs. James R. Dunn, formerly of Massillon, and a noted basso and tenor from New York rendered a musical programme before the ceremony.

Miss Webb, accompanied by Dr. Webb, who gave her away, followed the guests in a carriage drawn by white horses, which were decorated with rosettes of lilies of the valley and orange blossoms. The decorations on the other carriages were white chrysanthemums.

The bridal party was composed of Miss Webb, Dr. Webb, Miss Wenonah Wetmore, the maid of honor, daughter of Mrs. James Markoe; Miss Edith Pulitzer, a sister of the bridegroom, and the ushers, Messrs. Phoenix Ingraham, Charles Draper, Otway Byrd, Duncan Harris, Thomas Crimmins and Aaron Davis, all of New York, and Nicholas Biddle, of Philadelphia, and J. Watson Webb, of Shelburne. The party was met at the altar by the bridegroom and the best man, Joseph Pulitzer, Jr.

The bride wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with old point lace, and the veil which Mrs. Webb wore at her marriage with Dr. Webb. Her only ornament was a necklace of diamonds and emeralds, the gift of the bridegroom.

The maids of honor were gowned in white lace over yellow tulle, over white picture hats with mauve feathers and carried bouquets of white orchids. Mrs. Webb and Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer wore gowns of white satin and large white picture hats.

The pillow upon which Miss Webb and Mr. Pulitzer knelt during the ceremony was the same one upon which Mrs. Webb knelt at her wedding. It is of white satin twenty-four inches square, and inscribed upon it in a design of pearls is the name "Leila," Mrs. Webb's christian name.

A reception was held in Oak Hall, at Shelburne House, the guests being received by the bride and bridegroom, Mr. and Mrs. Webb and Mr. and Mrs. Pulitzer. Miss Webb received a great number of gifts. They were displayed in the billiard hall, a room 40x40 feet in size, around which a table six feet wide extended, and this did not suffice to show all the gifts.

Eastern Ohio Pat. nts.

H. E. Dunlap, patent attorney, of Wheeling, W. Va., reports the following patents issued to eastern Ohio inventors: Frank E. Young, Canton, apparatus for making steel; James J. Hinde, Sandusky, package; Edward Keagy, Newark, concrete block mold; Oliver W. Heck, Leontonia, trammel holder; Fred E. Farmer, Alliance, index attachment for telephones; Harry L. Beach, Coshocton, manufacturing ornamental plaques. Trademark registrations were also issued as follows: Dueber Watch Case Manufacturing Company, Canton, for watch cases; Hamden Watch Company, Canton, for watches and watch parts.

Want to learn to pay Try it.

ALL RECORDS BEATEN.

Largest Attendance in History of Annapolis Academy.

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 16.—The United States naval academy at Annapolis will begin the sixtieth academic term today, with the largest body of midshipmen in the history of the institution. The complete roster is 883, against 826 last year.

The graduating exercises have been ordered for the first week in February, and the class to be graduated contains one hundred and thirty members, larger than any class sent out in any previous year.

A SECOND CROP.

J. W. Bierly Again Gathering Raspberries.

J. W. Bierly, of East Main street, is enthusiastic over the productiveness of his raspberries. Notwithstanding the fact that a good crop was secured in July the stalks are again in bloom with equal vigor. Yesterday a quantity of choice ripe berries were gathered.

Mr. Bierly's theory for the appearance of the second crop is that wishing to keep the bushes snug and compact and obviate the necessity of staking them up, he pinched the canes back early before they were very high, supplied clear, mellow cultivation and some time since mulched them for winter.

MANY ATTENDED.

Meeting of Tuscarawas Sunday School Association.

The October meeting of the Tuscarawas Township Sunday School Association was held in the Reformed church at Stanwood Sunday evening and was attended by an audience that filled the church. The next meeting will be held in the McFarren church Sunday, November 12.

Among the speakers were the Rev. A. M. Boughman, who talked upon the day's Sunday school lesson; William Johns, of Massillon, who read a paper on the "Duties of Teachers and Officers;" the Rev. N. E. Moffit, who spoke "To the Boys," and the Rev. W. S. Adams, who gave an address upon "Sabbath Desecration."

HIT BY A SHELL.

A Writer in a Boer Engagement Describes His Feelings.

Soon their gunners got our distance, and shells were screaming and bursting over the convoy, says Robert McCaw in "A Prisoner With De Wet" in the National Magazine. Several wagons in front of us were blown up and the oxen scattered in writhing masses on the road. The Kaffir who led our team took fright and bolted, the oxen swerved as a shell burst in front of them, and the wheels suddenly going into a deep rut, the heavy wagon turned completely over, grinding me beneath its weight. My head bursting, I was falling down through blackness in the midst of a thousand crimson serpents. Somebody held my head in his hand, was squeezing it, and then—Thank heaven, this is death!

Agos after there was a roaring of waters far beneath me. Then it thundered on my naked brain. A faint star was shining somewhere. It rushed toward me, growing bigger and bigger, until I was swallowed up in it, and my eyes were open. The wagon was righted. I was dripping wet, for the drivers had thrown water upon me. I heard the boom of the guns and the crash of bursting shells. I tried to rise, but my head seemed to float away from me and I felt myself striking the ground, but I did not feel myself falling. They lifted me on the wagon, and the oxen moved off. My head and face were sticky with thick blood and dust, and I was in such pain that I did not know where the pain was.

Origin of Dog Days.

According to the generally accepted doctrine the dog days begin on July 3 and end on Aug. 11, but there have been disputes as to every possible point about them. It was universally agreed that they were connected with the dog star, but which one? The real dog star, Sirius, or Procyon, the Little Dog? Then there were disagreements as to the particular astronomical performance of the star that fixed the dog days; as to their number, which varied in different estimates between thirty and fifty-four, and whether they were to be reckoned before, after or around the star's performances. The forty settled on precede the rising of Sirius with the sun. A belief grew up that in these days dogs went mad, but terrestrial dogs have really nothing to do with it. The original belief was that the star and sun together brought intense heat and all sorts of plagues.—London Chronicle.

Piles

In order to prove to you that Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for any form of itching, bleeding, or protruding piles, the manufacturers guarantee a cure. You can use it and if not cured get your money back. Mr. Casper Walton, laborer, Michigan City, Ind., says: "I work hard and lift a great deal. The strain brought on an attack of piles. They itched and they protruded and bled. Nothing helped them until I used Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment. That cured them." 50c. a box at all dealers, or Dr. A. W. CHASE MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment.

AUTUMN MODES.

Fatty Millinery and Distinguished Tailor Suits.

Early autumn millinery shows much diversity. That comparatively small round hats and toques will be popular seems probable from the showing of such shapes as the one here sketched. The cavalier hat is predicted as the picture hat for the season, and higher crowns mark some of the new models.

For autumn traveling the most practical and satisfying scheme is that of the Frenchwoman. The dress is tailor made, a coat and skirt combined, in a fine serge or light cloth. The jacket should be close fitting, well shaped to the figure at the back and displaying a straight buttoned front. These frocks are shaped toward the side and fall quite straight in front, which gives a pretty roundness to the figure. The loose, floppy sack coat is never adopted by the chic Parisienne, excepting when



AUTUMN HAT.

fashioned as an evening wrap, a traveling overcoat or motor coat. Worn with this coat is a blouse chemisette of linen, embroidered with a dainty cravat and collar, which is finished by a shapely belt in tan leather or white kid, fastened in front by a deep buckle. The skirt is cut closely round the hips, allowing plaits or volants en forme toward the base to give the necessary fullness. It must not be made too short, but well off the ground, sufficiently to display a well shaped boot or shoe, not a dancing slipper. A neat tan or black boot or shoe is the most practical, comfortable and the prettiest for such use.

The short, close fitting coats require to be exquisitely cut, and, this granted, there is no doubt that they cannot be surpassed for quiet elegance and comfort. For what exists more awkward, tiresome and hot than a long heavy tweed coat in conjunction with a skirt of the same substantial fabric during the autumn days, when the sun's strength is still overpowering?

J. VERNON WALDER.

Salad Points.

Mold tomato jelly in a shallow pan. When firm cut in cubes and scatter over a bed of crisp or shredded lettuce. Pour over it a French dressing.

Unpeeled radishes, sliced thin, mixed with a few pearl onions and served with a French dressing, make an appetizing salad.

A salad that suggests a flower is made by placing a hard boiled egg cut in two in a cup of lettuce leaves. Serve with mayonnaise.

A salad of beans, celery and onions is good, the beans having been baked with a little salt pork.

Chop some celery, blanched almonds and cabbage, add shredded lettuce and mix with a cooked dressing.

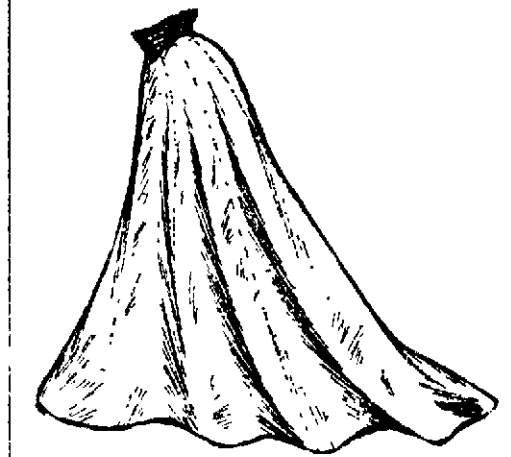
Beets and pearl onions are nice combined, as also are asparagus tips and carrots, the carrots cut in tiny pieces. Pour over it a French dressing.

In Trunk Packing.

In packing a trunk, use heaps of paper with tailor made garments, and pack them as much like a man's suit as possible. Never forget that wrinkle, and many other wrinkles will be avoided. And of materials, remember serge and most voiles pack magnificently, alpaca always creases, faced cloth wants care, cashmere does crumple, but soon shakes out. Velvet, of course, must never be creased at all; crepe de chine travels very well on the whole; silks vary, and anyhow should be treated with discretion.

Silk or Voile Evening Skirt.

This skirt shows a quite plain model cut in the prevailing fashion, with considerable fullness around the feet,



which starts from just beneath the hips. The skirt has a fairly long train and is set to the waist with a few gathers in the immediate back.

Hot Buttermilk.

Hot buttermilk will often give relief to a person suffering from a cough. It works wonders taken either hot or cold by persons troubled with indigestion. It will often cure stubborn cases of constipation, says a person who claims to have gained ten pounds in six many weeks while taking a quart of buttermilk daily.

A CHAPTER ON PICKLES.

Products of the Fall Garden Preserved For Winter Use.

For making pickles I prefer white wine to cider vinegar, but as this is not always obtainable pure cider vinegar may be used. If it is not homemade get it only of some respectable, honest dealer upon whom you can depend. The success of your pickling depends upon the good quality of your vinegar. Use glass jars or else unglazed earthen jars. The vinegar acting upon the glaze produces a mineral poison. Use saucepans or kettles of porcelain to boil the vinegar in and wooden knives and forks in the preparation of the pickles. Fill jars three parts full with the articles to be pickled and then add vinegar up to the neck of the jar.

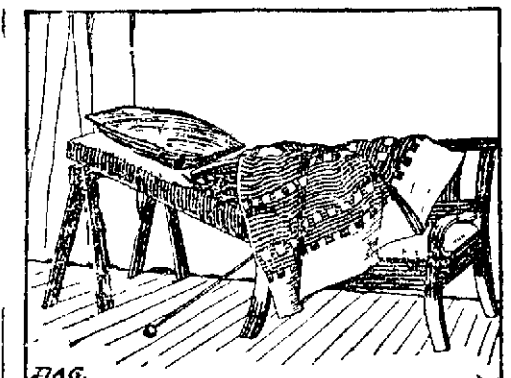
Sweet Tomato Pickle.—One peck of half ripe tomatoes and six large onions, sliced. Sprinkle with nearly a teaspoonful of salt and let stand overnight. In the morning drain, add two quarts of water and one of vinegar, boil fifteen minutes, drain them and then add to the tomatoes two pounds of sugar, two quarts of vinegar, two tablespoonfuls of cloves, allspice, ginger, cinnamon and mustard and one teaspoonful of cayenne. Boil fifteen minutes. Afterward place in jars and keep in a cool place.

French Pickled Beans.—Select those of uniform size and place the pods in brine three days. Drain, rinse and place in jars, adding small pieces of red peppers and some allspice. Pour over them hot spiced vinegar, seal and keep in a cool, dark closet.

Mixed Pickles.—Cook cauliflower heads broken in pieces, little onions, chopped bell peppers, sliced cucumbers, little string beans and nasturtiums in salted water till tender; then drain. Fill open mouthed jars or bottles and cover with boiling cider vinegar in which have been heated celery seed, bits of horseradish and sugar, salt and mustard in the proportion of a teaspoonful of salt and two tablespoonfuls each of sugar and mustard to a quart of vinegar.—Country Gentleman.

A Convenient Arrangement.

For one who is subject to periods of suffering while not really an invalid a Morris chair is invaluable even if one of the older styles that do not recline as much as the later ones, says a Ladies' World correspondent. I was presented with one of these and told that I could rest more comfortably by putting the back down on a common chair, which was true, but the other chair was in the way, and there was the risk



A NEW DEVICE.

of some one moving it unthinkingly, letting the back to the floor. I finally thought of having a small "horse" made, such as carpenters use, one just the right height to let the back down almost level and only as wide as the chair, as shown in the illustration. To think was to act, so now I can sit erect, half recline or lie down, as I wish. Little knobs on the top go just inside of the side pieces of the back and prevent it slipping, so I can rest as securely as if on a bed or lounge.

Brown In Favor.

It would appear that brown, which has been so fashionable all the season through, is gaining in favor rather than diminishing and that it is likely to be patronized during the winter and autumn. There are as many shades almost as it is possible to find in any color, and it suits everybody. We have mustard brown, tobacco brown, snuff brown, golden brown, moleskin brown, deer brown and others, including walnut and chestnut. Tan mingles well with brown, and so does orange. A good many cashmeres and long skirted coats in fine cloth have had a great following in this color, and rich silk braid looks very well on ladies' cloth of tabac tone. Terra cotta or wood shades are used, but warmer tones of brown are really most in favor. Cashmeres in these brown shades are trimmed with ruchings of glace put on in scroll work.

A Useful Wrinkle.

Any one having a window box or shirt waist box without casters will find it a great convenience to tack common table oilcloth on the bottom, letting it come up on the sides and ends far enough to hold the tacks nicely, say an inch or two. The box will then move over the carpet as easily as though there were casters on it. The oilcloth should be tacked under the upholstery or before it is done.

A Way With Rabbit.

Having to put up a luncheon on short notice and having no cooked meat, I used a nice fat rabbit which had soaked overnight in salted water. I took the thick fleshy parts of the back, sliced the meat from the bones, pounded it, dipped it in cream, then in flour, and then fried it. It proved a success and is considered as good as chicken by those who have tried it, says a good housewife.

When Carving.

When carving a rib of beef, first run a knife with a firm, sharp stroke along between the meat and the end and the rib bones; then carve in thin, neat slices, directing the strokes of the knife from the thick end to the thin, as when carving a sirloin.

INHERITANCE TAX!

A PLAIN STATEMENT OF EVERY-DAY FACTS ABOUT IT.

Sweeping Misrepresentations Occasion All Adverse Talk—It Taxes the Fortunate Only, Relieving Those in Need—Twenty Other States Have Such a Law, All Ahead of Ohio.

People all over Ohio have been confused by the falsehoods of the Anti-Saloon Democrats, as to the tax on the right to inherit estates, not upon the property itself. This makes timely the truth about it clearly told, as in the following contribution to the Cadiz, Harrison County, News, by Probate Judge J. B. Worley:

It appears that many people in Harrison county are misinformed in regard to the provisions and operation of the direct inheritance tax law passed by the last legislature. They have the impression that the tax imposed is a much greater burden than it really is and that it affects many more people than are actually affected by it. And the law is being constantly spoken of as an unjust and unfair measure and a departure from the real means of raising revenue and a special burden on widows and orphans which was resorted to as a means to raise revenue to meet the expenses of a corrupt and extravagant management of the affairs of the state. And all this is being made use of to condemn the Republican party in Ohio and especially to defeat Governor Herrick in the coming election.

On account of these things the Republican central committee has asked me (as a member of the county executive committee and as a county official whose duty it is to determine the amount of property subject to the tax in all cases, and who shall pay it, to prepare a brief statement of the provisions and actual workings of the law for publication in your paper.

The popular notion is that every estate passing since the enactment of the law by will or descent to the person designated by will or the law is subject to the tax if the whole estate amounts to \$3,000 or more. This is not correct. No part of any estate is subject to the tax until some one heir or legatee or devisee is entitled to receive from such estate the full sum of \$3,000. But if any one or more persons shall receive from any estate a sum in excess of \$3,000 then such person or persons shall pay a tax of two per cent. on the excess over and above \$3,000. For example, if a person dies leaving a net estate of \$10,000 after all debts and expenses are paid and such estate is to be divided equally among four persons then each would receive \$2,500, or less than \$3,000, and no part of the estate would be subject to the tax. But suppose three of the four persons are to receive \$2,000 and the fourth person is to receive \$4,000, then such person who is to receive the \$4,000 shall pay a tax of 2 per cent on \$1,000, or \$20 on his \$4,000 legacy.

From this plain example every conceivable case can be worked out by any school boy or girl after the amount of the estate is known and the amount which is to pass to each person interested therein. Many estates amounting to much more than \$3,000 are not subject to the tax at all. Many amounting to even more than \$10,000 are not subject to the tax. And no widow, nor any orphan, nor any other person is called upon to pay a cent of tax under this law until such person shall receive the full sum of \$3,000, and then only as to the excess over and above \$3,000.

The law has been in operation for 17 months and in this county only seven estates have paid any tax under it and 11 persons only have been called upon to pay this tax. The amount paid by these seven estates or 11 persons does not exceed \$700. I cannot state the exact amount because the law provides that if the tax is paid before the expiration of a year from the death of the decedent a rebate of 1 per cent a month is allowed for the advance payment, and in most cases such advance payment is made and as it does not pass through my hands and as I am not always advised of the time of payment I have no means of knowing the reduction on account of the rebate. But I do know that the sum paid in 17 months has not exceeded the sum of \$700. And \$255.47 of this sum was paid by one person who received the whole of his deceased relative's estate amounting to a good many thousand dollars. Of course he had no special pleasure in paying this tax. Not many persons count it a special delight in paying a tax of any kind. But having received a large estate that he had in no way helped to accumulate he felt able to pay it.

It is not my purpose in this communication to enter into any discussion of the merits of the law as a means of raising revenue. I distinctly disclaim any such purpose, and now serve notice upon all who may read this communication that they are not permitted to conclude, that, in my judgment, the law has no merit, because I do not undertake at length to point out its merits. I may say in conclusion that it is claimed by those who are responsible for the law, that, instead of being a law to tax the poor and unfortunate it is the very opposite and a law to tax the fortunate and those who are able to pay. And I might say that the example of the man who paid the large sum that I have mentioned tends to corroborate that claim. It is claimed that to the extent revenue is raised in this way to such extent the tax on the homes of the great mass of

the people in moderate circumstances will be thereby lessened. For example if Mark Hanna had lived a few weeks longer his estate would have paid about \$60,000 tax. He died a few weeks before the law was passed. But I suspect he knew that the passage of such a law was contemplated by the last legislature and was probably in favor of it, else if he was such a boss and dictator as some people professed to believe, he would not have suffered the legislature to even think of such a thing, and a legislature so completely under his domination as some people profess to believe this one was, would not have dared to pass such a law so soon after his death. They would not have recovered from the spell of his influence so soon. And Governor Herrick is said to be a man possessed of large property, and yet he seems to be in favor of the law, and if he should be defeated and his defeat should break his heart and he dies, then his estate would soon be called upon to pay a large tax. And yet this class of men favor the law. Possibly after all they are not so bad as we have thought them to be. And since it is estates of this kind that bear the burdens of this tax it may be at least worth while for the really poor people to make an honest study of the law before they cast their votes for its repeal.

I might also say that it is not entirely a new statute. It is found in 21 states, viz: New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, West Virginia, California, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin and Ohio. Possibly it has come to stay. Possibly it is all right. Possibly the Democrats would not repeal it if they could. They do not always keep their promises. It don't look as though they were acting in good faith, else they would really try to elect a legislature. But they do not. Not even Democrats make any such claim. If the real purpose is to repeal bad laws and pass good ones, and Democrats in office are necessary to do this thing, then why not elect a Democratic legislature? There is good reason to doubt the good faith of our Democratic friends in this matter. In all this matter possibly some most excellent people are being deceived by a hue and cry. The only perfect man who ever lived was crucified by the most religious people then on the earth. And like mistakes have been made since that time. At least give every question and every man a fair and honest hearing. I want to see everybody receive fair treatment and given a "square deal."

DID HIS DUTY AS HE SAW IT.

Governor Herrick's True Position Truly and Tersely Stated.

Of his fine meeting in that town, this is said by the Evening Chronicle of Uhrichsville.

"If any one who heard Governor Herrick at the City Opera house, Friday night, was not convinced of the man's sincerity, honesty and good faith in all he has done, that man must have been a badly prejudiced individual. This aside from the fact that some of his hearers may honestly differ from Governor Herrick in politics or policy. His speech was a clean, square presentation of facts, and he points to the records for proof. In a business sense his administration has been an improvement on others, and most certainly a great improvement on any Democratic administration the state has had in 25 years. His explanation of his course on the Brannock bill was clear and convincing. He told the story, explained the reasons which actuated him in each step that was taken, showed that what he did was for the best interests of the temperance cause and in the interest of fairness and honesty, and had no apology to make for doing what his judgment and his conscience told him was right. He was told these men—meaning the leaders of the Anti-Saloon league—would strike him. His reply was that he would rather go down in defeat than pursue a course that seemed to him was wrong. All honor to the governor for that sentiment. He knew the meanness and malice that would be employed against him. He knew what an effort would be made to prejudice good people. He knew that neither hate nor anger of these puffed-up bosses would spare him. But he did not falter. He did his duty as he saw it. His man has been hounded worse. None more maligned. But he looks friend and foe in the face and says: 'Men, I did what I thought was right, and I stand by what I did.' People like that kind of man. Upon him shall fall harmless the shafts of bitterness, of falsehood and misrepresentation, for the people know a true man when they see him, and they glory in his courage and righteousness. Governor Herrick's talk at Uhrichsville has done good. It has opened their eyes to the people to the true conditions of this campaign. Herrick is going to get a good vote in Tuscarawas county, because he deserves it and because the people are opposed to the means that have been used against him. True Republicans will stand by him. Many Democrats will support him out of sympathy. Hurrah for Herrick."

The people who think for themselves was claimed, not in exact words but in the spirit of the law as a means of raising revenue. I distinctly disclaim any such purpose, and now serve notice upon all who may read this communication that they are not permitted to conclude, that, in my judgment, the law has no merit, because I do not undertake at length to point out its merits. I may say in conclusion that it is claimed by those who are responsible for the law, that, instead of being a law to tax the poor and unfortunate it is the very opposite and a law to tax the fortunate and those who are able to pay. And I might say that the example of the man who paid the large sum that I have mentioned tends to corroborate that claim. It is claimed that to the extent revenue is raised in this way to such extent the tax on the homes of the great mass of

OLD TIME OPERATORS.

Many of Them Graduated From the Key to the Millionaire Class.

There was recently held in New York a convention of former telegraph operators. These men formerly earned \$12, \$15 and \$20 a week. A few of them got \$25. Now of the thousand who attended the convention many are millionaires and multimillionaires. Nearly every one of them has attained success in professions or business far separated from the telegraphic keyboard.

These men have an organization called the Old Time Telegraphers and Historical association. The recent convention was the twenty-fifth, and the members hailed from every state in the Union.

Few persons know that Recorder Goff of New York once was a telegraph operator. He belongs to the Old Timers.

So does Andrew Carnegie, who was graduated from the job of fireman in a small engine room in a Pennsylvania town to the telegraph office of a Pennsylvania railroad station. In the intervals of shoveling coal Mr. Carnegie learned telegraphy. The engine room was in the basement of the telegraph station. He spent all of his spare time in the office upstairs. The operator in charge took a fancy to the sturdy little Scotch lad and taught him the mysteries of the keyboard. When the operator gave up his job he recommended Carnegie as his successor. Mr. Carnegie can still send and receive.

Thomas A. Edison got his first love of electricity while working as a telegraph operator. Though he is almost as deaf as a post now, he can still receive. He says every tick of the sounder comes as distinctly to him as it did thirty years ago. Mr. Edison wouldn't miss one of the reunions of the Old Time telegraphers for a small fortune.

The president of the association is John C. Barclay, general manager of the Western Union Telegraph company and its chief electrical engineer. A quarter of a century back Mr. Edison and Mr. Barclay worked side by side in the operating room on the top floor of the Western Union building.

W. C. Brown, vice president of the New York Central road, is another Old Timer who began his business career as a telegraph operator.

Assistant Postmaster General P. V. De Graw is an enthusiastic Old Timer. So is L. E. Weir, president of the Adams Express company; also Robert C. Clewry, president of the Western Union. T. C. Eckert, now a retired multimillionaire, always attends the reunions.

George, Edwin, Howard and Frank Gould are expert telegraphers. Unlike the other members of the Old Timers, they never earned a living from the keyboard.

Jay Gould had an idea that a practical knowledge of telegraphy was a valuable asset. He had his eldest son, George, taught before he was out of his teens, also his second son, Edwin. When Howard and Frank became old enough to enter upon business life the first work they undertook was the study of telegraphy.

THE COMING MAN.

To Be a Helpless Creature Dependent on Mechanical Contrivances.

The mechanical peril is a difficulty which has not escaped the attention of the present parliament, says Charles Edward Jerningham in London Truth. The special commission which was recently appointed to inquire into the matter has issued an interim report, and the following evidence of one of the witnesses examined is of especial interest:

Can you write? No; I use a typewriter. Can you sing? No; I use a phonograph. Can you play any musical instrument? No; I use the piano. Can you sew? No; I use a sewing machine. Can you draw? No; I use a kodak. Can you walk? No; I use a bicycle, a motor car, a tram car or a trolley. Can you see? No; I use glasses. Can you hear? No; I use a trumpet. Can you digest? No; I use digestives. Can you sleep? No; I use narcotics. Can you form an independent political, literary, artistic or ordinary opinion? No; I belong to an "organized" political party and take my opinions in this direction from the wire pullers. As regards literature and art, I receive my impressions of those matters from the reviews in the newspapers and in ordinary circumstances I follow general public opinion.

Can you breathe? No; I use artificial respiration. From these answers it would appear that the man of the immediate future will be entirely dependent upon mechanical contrivances, organizations and medical resources; that he will only have emerged from one form of slavery after generations of struggling to enter into another which is more absolute. Take away from the man of 2005 his typewriter, phonograph, piano, sewing machine, spectacles, digestives, narcotics and newspapers, and he will be an utterly helpless creature.

Lincoln's Birthplace Sold.

The farm where Abraham Lincoln was born, which is in the little village of Hodgenville, Ky., was recently sold for \$3,350, more than twice the price for which it was bought. The purchaser was R. J. Collier of New York. He will get possession in December. Mr. Collier has not yet decided what he will do with it, and it probably was bought as an investment. The farm comprises 110 acres, and the price was not much more than the land is worth for agricultural purposes.

Extinct Species of Camel.

A bulletin on an extinct species of camel that once roamed over prehistoric California has been issued by the zoological department of the University of California. In the region about the Potter creek cave, Shasta county, were unearthed various portions of the camel that existed during the quaternary age.

FARM ORCHARD AND GARDEN

BY J. S. TRIGG

REGISTER, DES MOINES, IA.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Cold storage is being successfully used to protect the seeds of the various legumes—beans, peas, etc.—from the ravages of the weevil.

It is generally supposed that the ravages of the corn root worm are confined to those fields which are kept continually in corn with no rotation of crop, but a friend tells us that much of his corn is injured by this pest on a field which had previously to this year been continuously in blue grass for a period of seventeen years.

Prospects now point to the securing of one of the best matured crops of corn harvested for many years. The season has been very favorable, a hot August proving the salvation of the crop. The quality of the corn will be of the best, and, being well matured, it will naturally have a greater feeding value than when the frost catches it in an immature stage.

We really wish that quail were no better eating than the crow, and then it might be possible for us to keep a stock of these pretty and most useful birds around our farms. As it is, if the little fellows survive an arctic winter and hatch out a good brood and dodge the skunks and the hawks, some miserable pot hunter will annihilate the whole bunch at one pot shot as they are huddled under a bush, by the time winter comes, and then go off and brag how many he killed at one shot. The Chinese and Japs do far better than we, for they protect their game birds, which become almost as tame as domestic fowls.

We watched an old man the other day trying to repair the picket fence which inclosed his garden. He must have been very old, for he could not take a step without the aid of his cane and his hand trembled so that he could hardly hold the hammer and his efforts to drive a nail were painful to see. Noting him at work in his feeble and almost useless way we were impressed with the fact that man hates to give up working, and it is well it is so, for work is a panacea for more of life's troubles than any other thing, and this old man fixing this fence suggested how well it is for us all to keep doing something to make the world better, even if it has to be done with painful effort and trembling hands.

In considering the varied things which may be rightly credited to the administration of our worthy president we incline to think that so far as this country is concerned the legislation providing for the reclamation of the desert by means of irrigation will in the end prove to be the most far reaching and beneficial. As the several irrigation projects now under way are sized up, it appears that an empire of the most fertile land on earth is by means of irrigation to be made available as homes for the American people. We have lately inspected a line of agricultural products from some of the irrigated farms of Wyoming, and these samples, at least, so far eclipse similar products of the nonirrigated sections that what we have been wont to term the best farm land on the continent is simply outclassed.

When an animal, or, for that matter, a man, is carefully trained for the doing of some particular kind of work it is noticeable that his progeny will always take more readily to that particular kind of work than the progeny of individuals not so trained. It is cultivating this tendency which has resulted in giving us some of the most valuable types of animals we have. The St. Bernard dog because of this ancestral training needs little effort to make him the searcher and rescuer of lost travelers in mountain regions; the young hound readily takes to the track of the rabbit or deer, the setter to the trail of the winged wild fowl, the shepherd dog to the care and herding of the flock of sheep. Following this law has given us the many types of fancy pigeons and poultry, and the same rule worked to its ultimate end has given us all our improved breeds of domestic animals.

Small gas plants for the use of our smaller towns are rapidly coming into use, affording a cheap fuel supply and means of illumination. They are made possible by the use of what is known as gas oil, a grade of kerosene oil which is the by product of the oil refineries which is worthless for illuminating purposes and not heavy enough for a lubricating oil, which, being very cheap, can be used by means of a gas retort to furnish a gas of excellent quality for lighting and heating purposes. The owner of such a plant in a town of 2,000 people told us recently that he would rather have 250 patrons for such a plant than to own the national bank of the town, so far as assured profits were concerned. In this case the gas was furnished at \$1.50 per 1,000 feet, which because of the superior heating and lighting quality of such oil gas was equivalent to ordinary gas at \$1 per 1,000 feet.

One farmer writes us that the agitation on the seed corn question has done him a positive injury, for he got such good seed that his corn is too thick and is all stalks and no ears. Pretty hard to help some men.

We know of one forty acre field of corn tiled out last year upon which is growing a crop of corn good for seven bushels an acre, or a surplus above the average crop of other farms in the community sufficient to pay at 35 cents a bushel the entire cost of reclaiming the land.

It is a good thing to keep in mind that the very best way to insure good seed corn—corn which will surely grow strong and thrifty next year—is to gather it during the fore part of October before the frost has touched it and then dry it out and keep it where the frost will not touch it until next spring. This plan will make testing the corn unnecessary.

Here is a fertilizer item which will bear often repeating: Every load of barnyard manure put on the land is worth not less than \$1 to the man who does it. A rotation of clover of two years is worth in fertilizing value as much as ten big loads of manure to the acre, and the man who sows it has a profitable crop while doing it besides. If one has yellow corn on the hills, it means that the land is calling for clover or manure and perhaps both.

The feeders of beef cattle will this winter be able to get corn around 30 or 35 cents; the price of beef next summer is likely to be about the same as this—from \$4 for the poorest to \$6.50 for the best. On this basis feeders should be bought around \$3.25 to insure a profitable winter's feeding. It is true that roughage, hay, straw and stalks—will be cheaper this winter than usual, being in great abundance. Still we would not want to pay over \$3 for feeders, expecting to come out ahead in the deal.

There never has been a time in our recollection when the prices of all commodities maintained a more harmonious relation to each other than at present. No commodity is excessively high in price, none selling below the cost of production, and, what is more, prices for commodities bear a fair and equitable relation to the wages paid to labor. While perhaps some of our economic conditions might be bettered, it is well to remember how very easily they might be made worse, for there is no country on earth where the common people are better fed, better clothed or better housed than in America.

Whenever the farmers of any community organize a co-operative society for the purpose of shipping their own grain and other farm produce they invariably run up against a snag when they try to secure a site for an elevator on the railway grounds, the roads not taking kindly to this new method of doing business and doing all in their power to protect the owners of elevators already built. Passing the question of the wisdom or economy of this co-operative method of handling farm products, we do not think the roads have any moral right to discriminate in favor of any man or set of men and that the privileges associated with the use of the roads should be open to all alike and that without question or delay. The people gave the corporations their valuable rights and franchises and in many cases helped to construct the roads themselves, and it is simple equity that there should be no discrimination practiced by them.

We noted the difference lately between two fields of corn, one growing on a clover sod turned over a year ago, the other, immediately adjoining, planted on a field which had been cropped with small grain for several successive years. One was a rich, dark green and good for sixty bushels per acre if not more, the other was yellow, feeble and everywhere lacking in thrift and vigor and cannot possibly produce over twenty-five bushels of corn to the acre. Now it is giving the land a rotation in clover, that fertilizing and soil fitting work which the clover plant does for the land, which made all the difference between these two crops. Many men do not understand this important fact and never use clover, and they never raise as good crops as their neighbors who do. Every 100 acre farm has back and remote fields which are too distant to be handily reached with the manure spreader, and for all such fields clover is the best and cheapest fertilizer possible to use.

The mass of men are of the average sort; the most of the crops raised are of the average yield; the quality of most of our domestic animals is of the average grade. Only a very few farmers aspire to get out of the rut of the average way of doing things, being satisfied with doing that well. The successful men in any line of business are those who are dissatisfied with the schedule of average work and results and aspire to something better. In every community may be found some man who aims to secure more than average crops. His corn will yield from sixty to seventy bushels per acre and other crops in proportion, and he counts it as a pleasure to do the work necessary to secure such a yield. He also wants better than an average grade of stock on his place and is willing to spend the money needed to secure it. The real field for ambition lies directly connected with this trying to do better than the average not only on the farm, but in all other lines of human effort and endeavor. Young men, do not be content to be just an average man or do average work. There is something bigger and better in sight if you will only reach for it.

JAPS AS FARM HANDS.

A friend writes from an eastern state inquiring whether it is possible to secure the importation of the Japanese laborer as a farm hand and wants to know whether, if he could be obtained for this purpose, he would be a success. From what we know of these people we should regard them as well adapted for work on our American farms. They are trained along agricultural lines from their youth and no people on earth are making a closer study of how to make a small tract of land yield a large amount of food. Then as a race they are very fond of the soil, its cereal, fruit and flower production. They are extremely economical, will never waste anything if they can possibly help it and would prove the best of help wherever farming was carried on in an extensive manner, such as gardening, fruit raising and dairying. The Japanese government has not favored the emigration of its citizens heretofore, perhaps having in mind the need of all able-bodied men in connection with its late conflict with Russia. Now that the war is over it is possible that these restrictions may be removed and emigration be at least permitted, if not encouraged. The conditions in Japan for the common laborer are such that it would seem easy to induce him to come to this country if he could, for he there gets but \$1 per month and has to board himself out of that. The north and northwest are badly handicapped today in their agricultural development for want of reliable help, the class of immigrants which are now coming from Europe being almost entirely worthless as farm hands. We believe that the importation of one or two hundred thousand Japs to be set to work on our farms would be a great thing, not only for the Japs themselves, but more so for the owners of our American farms, which are not more than half worked for want of reliable help. The Japanese have proved themselves to be a much better breed of humanity than we had ever believed before, and it is probably true that there exists toward them none of the prejudice which attaches to the Chinese.

ALFALFA FOR HOGS.

We are in receipt of two or three inquiries as to whether it is possible to grow alfalfa profitably in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois and Iowa. The facts go to show that alfalfa can be grown in any of the states named on any rich, well drained soils and that it will stand the winter weather of that region. It will not, however, take the place of clover, as it does not work in well with any ordinary course of crop rotation, and it will always be found that the first cutting, which comes in June, will be exceedingly hard to cure for hay. In the territory referred to its chief use will be for a hog pasture, and in this capacity it will prove simply invaluable, for it furnishes the hogs of the corn belt region just the thing which is needed to balance their rations, the hog which has the run of an alfalfa pasture being always thrifty, well boned, healthy. We most unhesitatingly advise every man who makes a business of raising hogs to make every effort to get a five or ten acre alfalfa pasture for them. Five acres will carry fifty hogs and, besides, give two cuttings of hay after July. The many experiments which have been made during the past two years show that a stand can be secured more surely when the seed is sown in August on well fertilized and well prepared land than when sown in the spring. Alfalfa pasture for sheep, horses and cattle is not a good thing, as there is danger of bloat. Alfalfa hay, however, makes a very fine winter ration for the dairy cow, the hay when well cured being worth pound for pound about as much as bran. The many small fields of alfalfa which have been sown in Iowa the past two years are nearly all a great success.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE CORN CROP

A number of leading agricultural papers are speculating as to what shall be done with the corn crop of 1905, assuming that it is to be a very large one and consequently low in price. It looks to us as though if the crop of 2,250,000,000 bushels of 1901, which was one of the largest crops ever produced, has disappeared at about 40 cents a bushel, leaving empty corn cribs all through the corn belt, there is small need to worry as to what will become of the crop of the present year, which bids fair to be but little, if any, larger than that of last year. The fact is the uses for the corn crop have been so multiplied and the cost of transportation so lowered compared with what it was twenty-five years ago that no one need be in the least worried as to the demand for all the corn we can or ever will raise. There is a permanent export demand for corn on a basis of living prices to the producer, or at 20 to 25 cents a bushel at primary markets. But the real market for our big crops of corn is right at home and is very easily absorbed by the men who are making the beef, the pork, the butter, the poultry and other food products, and there is to be a good demand for all these products, for the American workman has ample employment a good wages, and when he has work and good pay he is always a good eater. No need to worry about the corn crop, for it is not going to be as big as some crop boomers try to make it, and every bushel is wanted. The real thing to worry over is the fact that the average yield of corn per acre is not one half what it should and might be.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
27 North Erie Street, - MASSILLON, O.

Weekly Founded in 1863.
Daily Founded in 1887.
Semi-Weekly Founded in 1896.

Long Distance Telephone.
Both Telephones No. 69.

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MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS.
Entered at Massillon postoffice as second-class matter.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1905

REPUBLICAN TICKETS.

For Governor,
MYRON T. HERRICK,
of Cleveland.
For Lieutenant Governor,
ANDREW L. HARRIS,
of Eaton.
For Judge of the Supreme Court
WILLIAM C. DAVIS,
of Marion.
For Attorney General,
WADE H. ELLIS,
of Cincinnati.
For State Treasurer,
W. S. McKINNON,
of Ashtabula.
For Member of Board of Public Works,
WILLIAM K. FLETCHER,
of Lima.
For Common Pleas Judge,
(Ninth Judicial District)
RALPH S. AMBLER.
For State Senator,
ROBERT A. POLLOCK.
For State Representatives,
FRANK A. HOLLE,
JAMES A. WELKER.
COUNTY TICKET.
For Probate Judge,
CHARLES C. BOW.
For Prosecuting Attorney,
CHARLES C. THAM.
For Treasurer,
HARRY C. KNOBLOCH.
For Sheriff,
R. FRANK WILSON.
For Commissioner,
JAMES C. BURNHEIMER.
For Coroner,
DR. HARRY A. MARCH.
For Infirmary Director,
ISAAC H. SMITH.
TOWNSHIP TICKET.
Trustee,
LABAN L. REESE.
Treasurer,
R. B. CRAWFORD, JR.
Constable,
JOHN A. GRAHAM.
Assessors,
Massillon Precinct—J. P. KRISHER.
Richville Precinct—ELI SHELTER.
CITY TICKET.
Mayor,
ED. J. STEWART.
Solicitor,
GEORGE W. KRATSCHE.
Treasurer,
MARTIN BRENNER.
Board of Public Service,
HENRY SHUEVER,
J. W. FOLZ,
CHARLES C. EVANS.
For President of Council,
C. C. MILLER.
Commissioners At Large,
CLARENCE V. HOWARD,
CHARLES BROWNELL.
Members of Council,
2nd Ward—M. B. SCHULTZ,
4th Ward—FRANK J. RYDER.
As assessors,
1st Ward—CHAS. H. WISEMAN,
2nd Ward—L. C. SPIDLER,
3rd Ward—ED. RICHARDSON.

"We have not slandered Mr. Herrick," protest the vociferous opponents of the Republican candidate for governor, because that gentleman vigorously protests against being charged with responsibility for all the murders committed in the state during the past two years. Ideas seem to differ regarding the definition of "slander." Webster calls it "a false tale or report maliciously uttered," which is exactly the meaning the majority of Ohio citizens apply to the outrageous stories which have been circulated about Governor Herrick.

As is well known, steel cars were adopted in the New York subway when its service was at first inaugurated, and it seems altogether likely that interest in steel passenger coaches for the steam railroads is becoming general. The change from wood to steel offers advantages of great strength, the elimination of the danger of telescoping in case of wrecks and of the risk of fire. The recent introduction of such coaches on the Long Island road attracted the attention of the Pennsylvania authorities, and as a result of conferences held recently an order for fifteen hundred steel passenger cars has been authorized.

To get an idea of the growth of the United States, citizens are advised to keep their eyes upon Secretary Taft. Ten years ago there did not seem a single reason to suppose that a member of our cabinet would ever have occasion to travel outside of Washington, unless when stumping the country in a political campaign. The cabinet members were bureaucrats in the strictest sense of the word. They were tied to their desks. But now the secretary of war has to keep in touch with the ends of the earth. Secretary Taft's trip to the Philippines was not a junket. It was made in the routine course of his departmental business. Now he is off for Panama, also in the course of routine departmental business. He carries a corps of under secretaries with him, and daily makes the wires hot with orders to his bureau chiefs.

Union Veterans' Excursions to Sidney O., State Encampment,
October 22d and 23d. Tickets sold at all stations in Ohio on Pennsylvania Lines.

James Lyons Struck by a Pennsylvania Freight.

James Lyons, aged 59 years, a track walker for the Pennsylvania on the section between Canton and Massillon, was struck by an eastbound freight train and instantly killed on Buck Hill at 4:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. The only witnesses of the accident were those on the engine that struck him and the information given after the accident was to the effect that Mr. Lyons had stepped from the westbound track to get away from an oncoming train and stepped in front of the eastbound train.

The mangled body was taken to Canton by the freight train crew. Mr. Lyons had been in the employ of the company twenty-two years. He is survived by his wife and three children.

FEALTY TO THE MINERS' UNION

Campaign of Organization to be Carried On.

PREPARE FOR NEXT WAGE SCALE

One of the Greatest Efforts of Unionism Will be Directed Toward Bringing Miners Into Organization.

The Massillon district officials of the United Mine Workers of America may be called upon to labor, in their official capacities, in the Pittsburg district within the next few months in an effort to stir up unionism among the miners. With little ostentation, the Pittsburg district has prepared for the greatest campaign of organization in its history, preparatory to the termination of the present biennial wage agreement between the miners and the coal operators.

The coming twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the American Federation of Labor has been decided upon as the time of starting the campaign. President John Mitchell, of the miners' union, the district presidents and outside aid that will be available will be used in the effort to turn the miners to the ways of the unionists. A dispatch from Pittsburg says:

The vital significance of a firm stand on the part of the bituminous miners in this end of the state, where Mr. Mitchell has said all reductions originated, has caused unusual efforts to be made to inaugurate a campaign of organization, in comparison with which former efforts of the union will pale into insignificance.

When Mr. Mitchell was here a week ago and delivered the keynote of the campaign in this state he did not expect to get back, but the local officers laid plans to have one more swing round the circle in this district before the crucial moment comes.

So far arrangements have been but partially made. The big Monongahela valley, with its hundreds of mining towns, will be the principal center of effort, and it is now practically assured that speeches will be delivered at every mining town of any importance along the entire length of the river.

COLD WAVE COMING.

General Snows in Rocky Mountain Region.

Cincinnati, Oct. 18.—The weather bureau reports extreme cold in the northwest, as low as eight degrees at Helena, Mont., with general snow in the middle Rocky mountain regions. Rain, probably heavy, will attend the passage of the wave of low pressure over this vicinity, followed by cooler northerly air.

SOCIABILITY AT WOOSTER.

Sophomores and Juniors Throw Assafetida and Flour.

Wooster, Oct. 18.—(Special).—The sophomore-senior and the freshman-junior classes of the Wooster university had a battle royal upon the college campus last night. The former classes were holding a reception and the latter attempted to interfere. The sophomores and seniors were victorious. During the scrimmage assafetida and flour were liberally distributed by the freshmen among the members of the two opposing classes, many young ladies who accompanied the sophomores receiving volleys of both. During the reception sulphuretted hydrogen was injected into the hall through holes bored in the window frames.

At the girls' dormitories rooms were "stacked" and doors barricaded. Many of the female contingent gained entrance by means of ladders. The sophomores and seniors, however, got all their members to the reception and back without losing one.

MORE WORK FOR GLASS BLOWERS

GLASS BLOWERS

Fires Lighted Under Furnace at the Rhodes Factory.

TO BEGIN WORK OCTOBER 30.

All of the Furnaces, With One Exception, Will Soon be in Operation to Their Full Capacity — Business Outlook is Good.

Fire was started under tank No. 1 at the plant of the Rhodes Glass and Bottle Company, Tuesday morning, and the company intends to begin making bottles Monday, October 30. There are two tanks in this factory, but no time has been set for the lighting of the fires under tank No. 2.

President Felix R. Shepley said Tuesday that while the business outlook for the use of bottles during the coming year was especially bright, prices offered for bottles at present were so low that the Rhodes Glass and Bottle Company would not fill their books with orders. Prices are said to be as low as the general trade ever experienced. Beginning October 30 one furnace will be operated day and night with its full quota of blowers.

With the starting of work in the Rhodes plant, there remains but one furnace in the three plants in the city not in operation. Fires have been started under all of the furnaces in the two local factories of the American Bottle Company, known as the Reed and Pocock plants. In about ten days these two factories will be in operation to their full capacity. One furnace in the Reed plant has been in operation several weeks. Fires were lighted under the other furnaces several days ago. There are three furnaces in each of the American Bottle Company's factories. These two factories are owned by a company that has factories in Newark and in Indiana. The Newark factory has been in operation some time. General reports are to the effect that glass factories are to be operated to their full extent this season.

Reports have been current for some time that prices for this year's products were very low and this points to a continuation of the business difficulty that has existed in other seasons in this trade. For the past two seasons prices have been such that the officers of several companies have felt the wisdom of not making bottles for stock but rather to run their factories to fill orders for immediate shipment.

The wage scale for blowers has not been settled by the manufacturers and blowers' association officials. A meeting was held in Atlantic City last summer but an adjournment was taken before an agreement was reached. Last year's scale of prices continues in force, it is said.

NORTH OHIO CONFERENCE.

Appointments of Ministers for the Wooster District.

Shelby, O., Oct. 17.—At the Monday morning session of the North Ohio Methodist conference, Bishop Goodsell read the appointments.

The only presiding elder newly appointed is the Rev. M. J. Keyes, who takes charge of the Wooster district, succeeding the Rev. A. D. Knapp, who retires. The appointments for the Wooster district are as follows:

Presiding elder, M. J. Keyes. Apple Creek, C. D. Patterson; Barborton, First, E. S. Collier; Barborton, High, M. D. Mead; Burbank, E. L. Warner; Canal Dover, E. C. Snyder; Canal Fulton, F. G. McCauley; Chatham, supplied by J. H. Johnson; Copley and Johnson, Ira McCormick; Creston, C. D. Castle; Dalton, J. T. Hoak; Doylestown, John Wilson; Fredericksburg, B. Hushour; Jeromesville, E. L. Housley; Lakeville and Newkirk, supplied by J. E. Young; Leroy, A. C. Whitmore; Lodi, Martin Weaver; Loudonville, J. Mottershead; Marshallville and Lawrence, S. E. Lawson; Massillon, V. W. Wagar; Mooreland, G. L. Bohnert; Mt. Hope, supplied by Frank A. Doty; Nankin, J. H. Barron; Nashville, Joshua Crawford; Nova, M. T. Scarboro; Oak Chapel, to be supplied; Oldtown, A. C. Ruff; Orrville, R. F. Mayer; Perrysville, G. W. Dennis; Rows, L. F. Smith; Seville, H. B. Palmer; Shreve, C. W. Kennedy; Smithville, supplied by Ed L. Wood; Spencer, J. B. Ferguson; Wadsworth, D. P. Fulmer; West Brookfield, supplied by N. E. Moffit; West Salem, E. L. Smith; Wilmot, J. B. Moyer; Wooster, E. V. Dubois.

For Over Sixty Years
MRS. WINSLOW'S TROSKY SYRUP has been used for children's coughs. It soothes the child, cures the gum, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.
Matinee Friday at Armory.

Report Compiled by Superintendent G. H. Walter.

The following is a report of the schools of Perry township as collected by Superintendent G. H. Walter. Those whose names appear were present every day of the first month:

District No. 2, (Blue Clay)—Ruth Wells, Edith Beiner, Hattie Byerly, Bessie Hoffner, Mildred Stephan, Ida Crowl, Helen Wise, Helen Gruber, Alice Kryder, Florence Bailey, Esther Hatzler, Ernest Jacobs, Charlie Jacobs, Rudolph Byerly, Andy Hatzler, Edmund Stephan, John Cunningham, Roy Cunningham, Paul Gruber, Lewis Gruber, John Hoffner, Arthur Heisler, Arvine Clementz, Mabel Wells. Walter E. Rheinhardt, teacher.

District No. 3.—Bertha McKinney, Jennie Scott, Alice Rogers, Isabel Spuhler, Ida Scott, Elizabeth Scott, Curtis Roger, Arthur Scott, Donald Roger, Merrill Bungard, Hazel Bungard. William H. Sheetz, teacher.

District No. 4, (Millersburg)—Albert Zollar, Earl Dice, Clarence Bechtel, Willie Kocher, Elva Culler, Ida Kocher, Zelma Smith, Nora Custer, Ruth M. Grant, teacher.

District No. 5, (Center)—Amelia Wetzel, Gertrude Alland, Herbert Doll, Jesse Doll, Vernon Jones, Ernest Fuller, Carl Hintz, Russell Umbenhour, Ira L. Smith, teacher.

District No. 6, (Sheidler's)—Corvin Decker, Elmer Foltz, Homer Au, Inez Stark. Samuel D. Frase, teacher.

District No. 7, (Richville)—Margaret Keller, Harry Keller, Daniel Keller, Hattie Keller, Della Spindler, Esther Keller, Irene Keller, Anna Shoop, Ida Spindler, Paul Shuler. I. F. Dice, teacher.

District No. 8, (Murray's)—Clara Beck, Lucy Eberly, Elva Smith, Florence Smith, Earl Bricker, Arthur Paul, Clark Smith, Harold Smith. Grace Putman, teacher.

District No. 9, (Riverside)—Cameron Bryce, Albert Ramsey, Karl Boing, James Bryce, Albert Bartz, John Leading, Willie Fisher, Barbara Berens, Clara Bryce, Lila Bryce, Florence Bryce, Jacob E. McFarren, teacher.

District No. 10, (Genoa)—Grace Mauger, Clara Schneider, Minnie Schneider, Ralph Doll, Orland Schneider, Marie Brown, Corwin Schneider, Rachel Allen, Elmer Leininger, Grace Brown, Elizabeth Wright, Helen Crone, Estell Leininger, Ella Indorf, Hazel Doll, Lavern Doll, Marvin McHenry, Marion Wagner, Jacob Mauger, Maurice Mauger. William H. Hill, teacher.

Name of School.	Enrollment.	Pct of Attendance.
Genoa.....	39	93
Blue Clay.....	55	91
Freemans.....	23	91
Riverside.....	44	90
Richville.....	30	84
Center.....	19	82
Murray's.....	26	81
Millersburg.....	21	81
Sheidlers.....	19	81

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

The Lutheran General Council Adopts Canon.

Milwaukee, Oct. 17.—The general council of the Lutheran church of North America, at its opening meeting here Monday, settled the marriage and divorce question by the adoption of a canon as to the practice of the church in the near future as follows:

That its pastors shall decline to marry any person who has a husband or wife living, unless such a person shall have been divorced by due process of law from such husband or wife for the cause of adultery or willful desertion, and in that case that they consent to marry only the innocent party to divorce, and then not until the expiration of a year after the divorce shall have been granted.

OBITUARY.

HENRY WEIRICH.
Henry Weirich, aged 8 years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Weirich, died at the family home in Warrington, Monday evening, at 8:15 o'clock of typhoid fever. The time of the funeral has not been announced. The services will probably be held some time Tuesday and interment will be made either in the West Brookfield or West Lebanon cemeteries.

FRANK RHINE.
A telegram received Monday announced the death of Frank Rhine, aged 44 years, at his home in St. Louis. The deceased was born and raised in this city, leaving here about twelve years ago. In addition to his wife he is survived by a brother, Nicholas Rhine, three sisters, Mrs. Henry Walhouse, Mrs. Thomas Huff, Mrs. Hermann Geschwind and a number of half brothers and sisters, all of this city. The funeral will be held in St. Louis.

JACOB KAYLOR.
Jacob Kaylor, aged 79 years, died suddenly at the home of William Riggle, five miles northwest of Massillon, Sunday night. The funeral was held from the Bible church at Sipso Wednesday afternoon. Interment was made in the West Brookfield cemetery.

IT DID NOT TAKE LONG.

Massillon People Return Ensign Butler's Savings.

CASE OF PRACTICAL SYMPATHY

Helped and Encouraged on Every Side, the Hard Working Salvation Army Officer Will Leave for Buffalo Tuesday—How the Money was Raised.

When Ensign Robert Butler, of the local Salvation Army corps, decided to go to Mrs. F. H. Chidester ten days ago and tell her of the desperate need he had for the money which he and Mrs. Butler had saved and then been forced to use to pay a local Army debt, he knew he would at least meet with sympathy, and he was not disappointed. But sympathy, cheering though it may be, won't pay doctors' and nurses' bills and no one realized this more than Mrs. Chidester. She knew, however, that sympathy can inspire generosity, and it was not long before the members of the various Massillon churches and many other citizens were in possession of the facts of Ensign Butler's case, which were also presented in the columns of The Independent.

And the result? Why, the result is that Ensign Butler will take with him to Buffalo tomorrow when he goes to join Mrs. Butler, \$105, and that Mrs. Chidester has received promises of more money to be used as necessity arises. And this is not all. Ensign Butler has been greeted on every side with expressions of good will and encouragement. Nickels have rattled on saloon counters in payment for copies of the "War Cry" as well as for "beers," and all sorts of help has come from unexpected sources.

Mrs. Butler is in a hospital at Buffalo. Ensign Butler will remain in that city for a week.

WE EAT TOO MUCH.

Sleep Too Long and Don't Work Enough, Says Mr. Edison.

New York, Oct. 18.—Americans don't work enough. Also they sleep too much. Such are the assertions of Thomas A. Edison. Incidentally he says they eat too much, and as evidence of this he offers the fact that he has lived for two months on four ounces of food three times a day.

"Yes, it's true, the country is food drunk," said Mr. Edison. "The fact is that people eat too much, sleep too much and don't work enough. The average man would be much better off and would do very much better work if he would cut down his food and sleep and labor a little harder."

"Men eat and sleep themselves stupid. Sometimes they eat and sleep themselves into the grave. They talk about working too hard. That is absolute nonsense. Generally speaking, a man can't work too hard."

"As for sleep, that is another prevailing form of intemperance. People sleep too much. They drug themselves with sleep. If a man will only try to get along with less sleep he will be surprised to discover how little he really needs. And he will find his faculties very much improved by the effort."

"It is not so much the quantity as the quality of sleep that counts. The man who lies eight or ten hours in bed, tossing about from time to time, doesn't get anything like as much rest as the man who sleeps soundly for five hours."

"Another common mistake is to look upon hard work as injurious. You see Mr. This-and-That-and-the-Other-Fellow announcing that he has been working very hard and must go off to Europe for a rest. Boah! He has been eating and drinking too much and hasn't worked half enough."

"The healthy man can't work too hard or too much. When his work tires him out he will go to sleep and will get the right kind of sleep."

"Smoking tobacco is a pretty good working stimulant. I find it much better than drink of any kind. Alcohol seems to scatter the thoughts. It's a poor thing to work on. But tobacco helps."

A DIVIDED OPINION.

Judge Renders Decision on Demurrer of Meat Packers.

Chicago, Oct. 18.—Judge Humphrey today gave a divided opinion on the demurrer of meat packers charged with illegal conspiracy. He overruled that portion of the demurrer wherein the packers attacked odd numbered counts charging conspiracy in restraint of trade. Demurrer to even numbered counts charging monopoly was sustained.

The President Left Washington This Morning.

Washington, Oct. 18. — President Roosevelt began his Southern trip at 8:30 this morning, on the Southern railway. He will stop at Ashland on the way to Richmond, where he will arrive at noon. He will make an address, be given luncheon by the citizens, take a drive, and leave Richmond at 7 p. m. for Raleigh. In the party are Mrs. Roosevelt, Secretary Loeb, Surgeon General Rixey, two other guests, stenographers and press representatives. Mrs. Roosevelt will leave the party at Atlanta, after having visited Roswell, the home of the President's mother.

TOWN WIPED OUT BY A TORNAO.

Four Persons are Killed and Many Injured.

HEAVY RAIN FOLLOWS STORM.

St. Louis Police Rescued People in Boats Who Had Been Driven to Housetops—Train Trown Down an Embankment by a Washout.

St. Louis, Oct. 18.—A tornado last night at Soronto, Ill., demolished from twenty-five to fifty houses, killed four persons and injured many.

Soronto, which has a population of about a thousand, is in the northern part of Bond county, Ill. Of the thirty-five injured three will probably die. A complete swath was cut through the town, everything in the track of the tornado being blown away or demolished. The dead are Mrs. Thomas File, Mrs. William Stewart, William Mann and Harrison Mann. Telegraph wires are down and the meager details were secured over the long distance telephone.

The storm that wrecked Soronto deluged Alton, Ill., a few miles south of Soronto, in the nature of a cloudburst, and St. Louis suffered the fury of a terrific thunder storm. Near Alton no loss of life occurred, but the streets were turned into temporary rivers. Fourteen miles distant the village of Grafton was deluged. Ten miles north of Alton a freight train struck a wash-out and plunged down an embankment, containing six feet of water. Several tramps were seen on the train previously and are believed to have perished. Engineer Drew, Fireman Ballard and Brakeman Patton were in the engine and all had to swim for their lives. At St. Louis lowlands were flooded and the police were busy rescuing people from the housetops.

ALLEGHENY BANK CLOSED.

Cashier of Institution Committed Suicide.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The Enterprise National bank, of Allegheny, Pa., was closed today by direction of the controller of the currency, upon information received from National Bank Examiner Cunningham that the bank is insolvent and the cashier, S. Lee Clark, has committed suicide. Examiner Cunningham was appointed receiver.

GLAD NEWS.

Some Blowers Were Considering Leaving Massillon.

The news that the idle furnaces at the local glass factories would soon be started has brought joy to the blowers who have been idle since the fires were taken out last summer, and who were not fortunate enough to be among those chosen to begin work when the two furnaces at the Reed plant were first started. Many of these were seriously considering the advisability of leaving Massillon for other cities where the factories are already running, but the news that the local furnaces will all be going soon has changed their plans and they are preparing to begin work.

The Only Survivor

of the Hayes Arctic Expedition, Mr. S. J. McCormick, now U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor, Bliss Station, Idaho, says: "For years I have suffered from severe pains in the hip joint and back bone, depriving me of all power. The cause was Stone in the Bladder and Gravel in the Kidneys. After using Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., I was completely cured."

Public Sale.

The undersigned will sell at public sale on the J. P. Shilling farm, Stanwood, O., on Friday, Oct. 27, the following: 2 head of horses, 12 head cattle, 8 head of sheep, 5 head of hogs, all kinds of farm implements, hay by the ton and corn fodder by the bundle, and on and oats by the bushel and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at one o'clock. M. A. Wood.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Miss Marie Krantz, of Canal Dover, visited friend in the city Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Coleman and Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Crawford, Jr., are spending the week in New York.

Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Gans, of Navarre, left Tuesday morning for a visit of two weeks with relatives in Abilene, Kan.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Dillon have moved from their former residence at 126 East Tremont street to 128 Chestnut street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brown, of Vinedale, a daughter. Mr. Brown is a conductor on the city lines of the Canton-Akron railway.

Charles Budd, an old time resident of the Myers school district, southwest of the city, is visiting friends in this vicinity for the first time in more than forty years. He now lives in Noble county, Ind.

The funeral of the late Henry Weirich, son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Weirich, was held from the family home, near Warmington, Wednesday, the Rev. W. S. Adams officiating. Interment was made in the West Lebanon cemetery.

According to statistics compiled in the office of the secretary of state there were in Ohio during the year ended last June 56,516 births and 33,915 deaths, exclusive of Hamilton county, which has not yet reported. There were 42,142 marriages.

While L. McConnell, a West Brookfield milkman, was driving across the West Tremont street crossing of the Wheeling & Lake Erie tracks, Tuesday, one of the horse's front feet caught between a plank and the rail and was badly lacerated before it could be released.

Miss Grace Gochbauer entertained ten friends, Tuesday evening, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Gochbauer, in Shriver avenue, in honor of Miss Ethel Rehm, of Orrville. The amusements consisted of candy pulling, games and music. Refreshments were served.

The Rev. Luther Coffman, pastor of Faith Lutheran chapel, left Monday for Dayton to attend a synod of Lutheran churches. He will return next Monday and there will be no services in the chapel next Sunday. Mrs. Coffman will spend the week with relatives in Minerva.

J. D. Brunny, a well known shoemaker, has sold his residence in South Grant street and will move to Cleveland in a few days. Mr. Brunny has been a resident of Massillon nearly twenty-eight years, coming here from New Philadelphia. For a number of years he has had a cobbler's shop in the Erie block in East Main street.

Mrs. Charles Fahler, a native of France, unable to speak a word of the English language, reached Canton Tuesday to join her husband, who is an employee of the Danner Manufacturing Company. The couple have been separated for twenty-seven years, the husband never returning to France after crossing to America.

The Canton W. C. T. U. will dedicate their new home on Friday. The dedicatory exercises will be held in the afternoon and will be presided over by the county president, Mrs. Sarah Meredith. Mrs. Alice Danner Jones will deliver the address for the occasion. In the evening the public is invited to attend a reception in the block.

The home of Mrs. F. J. Smith was the scene of a pleasant gathering Tuesday evening, when all the young people of the neighborhood gathered to welcome Miss Grace Putman into their midst. The evening passed all too quickly in playing games. Lunch was served. Before the company broke up it was decided to hold a social for the benefit of the Murray school organ fund on October 28.

Tuesday morning a serious freight wreck occurred at the Grafton water plug, east of Salem, in which an engine was ditched and three tracks of the Ft. Wayne line were blocked for several hours. One train had stopped to take water and the train following was unable, for some reason, to stop in time to avoid a collision. The caboose and seven or eight cars were broken up. Fireman William Stroup and brakeman William H. Shriver were both severely injured.

Much purple and fine linen were showered upon Miss Edna Hendry at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Cleaver, in Woodland avenue, Tuesday evening, in honor of her approaching marriage to William Burd. The affair was planned and carried out by the force of clerks at the Bee Hive store, of which Miss Hendry is a member. All sorts of useful gifts were handed to the guest of honor, an appropriate rhyme accompanying each. When the distribution was over delicious refreshments were served.

city and is doing remarkably well, having succeeded in obtaining a large number of big contracts.—Canton Morning News.

Isiah Harter, while driving east on the New Berlin road Tuesday night, was struck by an Akrou car. The horse was killed and Mr. Harter was badly injured. He was at the time of the accident driving east and had decided to turn around, and while so doing drove the horse on the car track just in time to collide with an east-bound car. The wagon was smashed to pieces. Mr. Harter was severely cut and bruised, being hurled about twenty-five feet down the road. He was removed to his home north of Berlin on the next car, and the full extent of his injuries were not known.—Canton Morning News.

Mrs. Elizabeth Crooks Wiseman, one of the oldest and most respected residents of Massillon, is today quietly celebrating her eightieth birthday anniversary. Mrs. Wiseman lives with her daughter, Mrs. F. E. Strobel, at the Sailer flats in East Tremont street. The event of today will be observed by a family gathering this evening at the home of Jonathan Wiseman, 25 Cecil street, the latter being Mrs. Wiseman's son, born on her twenty-fifth birthday. Mrs. Wiseman was born at Shippensburg, Pa. She came to Massillon with her parents in 1834 and was brought up on a farm. She was married sixty years ago, her husband being the late A. P. Wiseman. The marriage occurred at Canton in the hotel which stood on the site now occupied by the new Courtland hotel.

MISS RILEY HAS RESIGNED

Head of Industrial School to Leave the City.

THE SCHOOL IS STILL OPEN.

It Has Had a Varied Existence for Nearly Three Years—There Was Too Much Litigation, Says Miss Riley.

Miss Frances A. Riley tendered her resignation as president of the board of trustees of the Hall Memorial Industrial school, Wednesday, and asks the board to relieve her of her responsibilities by November 1. Accompanying her resignation was a statement of salary due her, which she says is for services rendered from October 12, 1902, to June 1, 1905. Miss Riley offered several reasons for tendering her resignation and says that she has made arrangements to give lectures on the race problem under the auspices of a well known lecture bureau. She will begin her winter work soon after November 1.

The main reason assigned for Miss Riley's action is that the school's affairs have been in a continual turmoil because of the litigation over the disposition of the funds in the Hall estate from which Miss Riley expected to obtain money to conduct the school until it had established itself upon a paying basis. She says that she did not know of any impending litigation when she assumed charge of the school January 12, 1903. Miss Riley came to Massillon October 12, 1902, from Titusville, Pa., and received encouragement to establish an industrial school for colored girls through the proceeds realized from an estate left by the late John Hall, who desired that this money be used for the education of colored children. James H. Hunt is trustee of the estate and assisted in establishing the school. In a short time litigation was commenced in the county courts and there is an intimation that the case will yet have a hearing in the higher courts.

Miss Riley says she struggled on as best she could but must now look to her own welfare. The school is in session daily with an attendance of seven scholars from out of the city. Two teachers are giving instructions. Miss Riley says that she does not know what will become of the school, but that she has done all she can do for it with justice to herself.

The building in which the school is held is located in Borden avenue, on the west side, near Tremont street, and was sold a few days ago to the Peoples Building and Loan Company to satisfy a lien. Adam Gassman, of Warwick, formerly owned the building. As yet the Building and Loan Company has not disposed of the building, either by sale or lease. There has been an effort under way for several days to have the building leased for the school.

The matter of choosing a new president is left to the trustees and it is likely that a meeting will soon be called to take up the question. James H. Hunt is not a trustee of the school but is simply a trustee of the Hall fund. He said Wednesday he knew nothing about the matter other than that he had received a notice of Miss Riley's resignation.

NEARBY TOWNS.

NEWMAN.

Newman, Oct. 18.—Mr. and Mrs. Anton Russ, of the state experiment station at Wooster, are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. August Peters, this week.

Joseph Reese, of Massillon, circulated among his Newman friends Saturday and Sunday.

Dr. R. H. Ralston, of Cleveland, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ralston.

The Buddy mine had what is called a ringer last week, working every day. Mrs. Anne Dougal and friend, Mrs. Florie, of New Philadelphia, arrived in our village Saturday morning for a few days' visit at the Findley home, but a telegram in the afternoon announcing the death of Mrs. Dougal's niece at Chicago hastened their return home Saturday evening. Mrs. Dougal left for Chicago Sunday morning via the Ft. Wayne road.

William J. Ralston, the leading draftsman for the American Steel Mine Company, of Cleveland, was born and raised in our village, but went to Cleveland about six years ago, where he has met with considerable financial success. His social success evidently had no bounds, for last Wednesday he was married to Miss Matilda R. Kipp, one of Cleveland's leading ladies. They spent from Saturday until Monday at the home of Mr. Ralston's parents Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ralston, and while here many old friends called with earnest congratulations. They will be at home after November 15 at 199 Luther street, Cleveland.

Jabez Thomas, of Navarre, is visiting his Newman friends at this writing. Mr. Thomas is one of the oldest miners we have in the Massillon district.

If taxpayers of Lawrence township have not examined the rate for 1905, they are invited to do so, and make their own comparison with the rates of other townships. The state and county rates are the same to each township, so the difference remains directly with the school board of education and the trustees of the respective townships. We are pleased to state that Lawrence township is in excellent condition in every detail. All the funds are in a healthy condition with the best tax rate in Stark county. This reflects credit on the members of the board of education and the board of township trustees, and also to the efficient corps of assessors who have made a satisfactory increase on our tax duplicate, and this, too, without any new industries locating in the township within the past year.

Mrs. Charles Hansberger was called to Warmington Tuesday by the death of her nephew, Henry Weirich, son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Weirich.

John Evans returned to his Newman home last Tuesday after an absence of six months pleasantly spent with his brother and viewing the scenes of his childhood in old England. He enjoyed a very pleasant voyage both going and coming, and returns feeling that there is no place on earth like Youngstown Hill. It was thirty years since he last visited the land of his birth. He found a great many changes during that time, yet many pleasant recollections were recalled.

MT. EATON.

Mt. Eaton, Oct. 18.—An amount of capital and a goodly number of enterprising men and women are needed here to create a boom. A sanitarium, a summer resort, to be really established here upon these hills. What is the use to go hundreds of miles across great oceans and traverse the regions afar when we have health and enjoyment to be found in abundance right here at home? So come along and get ready to rest amid these hills and their surroundings when summer comes again with her cherry blossoms and roses, pears and mulberries, etc.

Mr. and Mrs. Faulk, of Norwalk, O., were the guests last Friday of Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Penberthy. Come again, please.

A number of people were at the Lucas inn over Sunday.

A series of meetings this week at the Reformed church.

The funeral of Mrs. Orville, of Maysville, was conducted here by the Rev. Mr. Grauel, of the Reformed church. Burial in Mt. Eaton cemetery.

Mt. Eaton friends send best wishes to Mr. William Burd for his after "outlook." We hope it may be bright and prosperous through all time, in sunshine and moonshine as well, and when tired of Massillon hie to these hills not far away and sing: Heigh ho! heigh ho! No better place to go than Mt. Eaton, O. Then hie away, heigh ho! heigh ho!

URBAN HILL.

Urban Hill, Oct. 18.—The members of the U. B. church gave a reception at the parsonage on Tuesday evening, October 10. The evening was spent in a social way with plenty of music and interesting talks. Between 10 and 11 o'clock an elaborate supper was served, to which all did justice.

of Forty Corners, were guests of the Misses Ossie and Grace Herbst on Sunday.

The Misses Mary Kurtz, Edith Levers and Helen Ditmar spent Sunday at Burton City.

Mr. McCullough and M. B. Evans, of Pittsburg, spent several days at the latter's home this week.

Mrs. George Ackerman is visiting her sister, Mrs. Hugh Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. David Levers and family, of West Brookfield, spent Sunday here.

The farmers of this vicinity are busy husking corn and gathering pumpkins.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gesaman attended the funeral of the latter's mother, Mrs. Riddle, of Beech Grove, on Tuesday.

William Peters made a business trip to Pittsburg last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Elias Fetter, of Massillon, spent Sunday at the Staver residence.

Mrs. Farmer has returned home after a week's visit in Akron and Cleveland.

DALTON.

Dalton, Oct. 19.—The body of G. A. Ralston, whose death occurred at West Brookfield last week, was interred in the cemetery at this place on Thursday.

The coming wedding of Mr. Harry Dague and Miss Grace Eckard, both of this place, has been announced to take place Wednesday of this week at the home of the bride's parents, east of town.

Frank Bixler, of this place, and Herbert Harper, of Kent, purchased a drug store at Wadsworth recently. Mr. Bixler will move his family there the first of next month.

A window in the shoe store of P. Kurzen was accidentally broken one night of the past week by a few small boys.

The fight of last Saturday night was settled Monday in police court by his honor, the mayor. Ed. Scott, of McQuaid, was fined \$10, including costs, and William Herwick was assessed \$8.60. Another incident of a like nature was settled in court later in the week. The window in McDowell's hardware store was broken in this affray, the participants being legally dealt with by the municipal executive.

Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Schultz, Mr. and Mrs. William Locke and Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Harper spent last Sunday at Frank Harper's residence, near Lebanon.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Mauger and child, of Massillon, were Sunday visitors in town.

George Race visited in Pittsburg the latter part of last week with relatives. Ed. Horn, a trimmer and harness maker, has opened a shop in the east room in the Schultz property, near the shops, at the square.

Barney McGinnis moved his family to town on Tuesday from Applecreek. Many from this place went to Orrville Tuesday to attend the Pattison meeting.

Elmer Eckard, who is employed near Pittsburg, is visiting at his home in Dalton.

A sum of \$15 was realized by the aid society of the Presbyterian church through their pumpkin pie social in Goudy's hall Friday evening.

Potatoes are being brought to market in large quantities. It is reported to be a fair crop in some sections near here, while some complain of a poor yield.

GENOA.

Genoa, Oct. 19.—The farmers are busy husking corn.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gephart are visiting in Coshocton county.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Young have

Have you seen the New November Delinicator? You can buy it here.

THE Bee Hive

Some of the Season's Favored Dress Fabrics

Shown here in a complete range of the latest and the most wanted shades.

"A. W. B." Chiffon Finish Velveteens and Velvettas for Ladies' and Children's Cloaks and Ladies' Street Suits—black, navy, green, blue, brown, wine, etc., 27 inches wide . . . 75c and \$1.00 yard

A beautiful Chiffon Finish Velour Velvet in black—for Cloaks, etc., 27 inches wide . . \$1.75

A very fine quality of Venetian Cloth in wine, navy, black, brown, etc., 46 inches wide, is priced at . . . \$1.69

One table of All Wool Dress Goods—plain and mixed materials—values up to \$1.25, offered special at only . . . 69c

See our big line of Fancy Wool Waistings in all the pretty light shades—stripes and figures.—at . . . 50c

We are showing an unusually fine line of Plaid Silks in lengths for separate waists; price range, . . . \$1.00 to \$1.75 yard

ROYAL

The Absolutely Pure Baking Powder

Made of Cream of Tartar, and Free From Alum or Phosphatic Acid

Royal Baking Powder renders bread, biscuit, cake and all flour foods finer and more healthful.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Baking powders made from alum, phosphates and other harsh, caustic acids are lower in price, but they are injurious to the stomach.

"The injurious effect of alum on the mucous coat of the stomach is positive and beyond dispute; it is both an irritant and an astringent. The use of alum in any article of food or article used in the preparation of food should be prohibited."

JOHN C. WISE, M.D., Medical Inspector, U. S. Navy.

moved to their new home in Canton.

Mrs. Mary McHenry, of Genoa, has gone to New Jersey to visit relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hartzell, of Canton, visited Malvern Roush on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron Whitmer, of Bolivar, visited at Fred Marchand's residence on Sunday.

Mrs. Ira Moscoppe, who has been ill for some time, is able to be about again.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Decker, of Canton, moved to a farm last week.

ELTON.

Elton, Oct. 19.—D. Boughman, Mary Beck and John Beck were the guests of Doylestown friends last Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Ricksecker, of Wilmot, spent Sunday at the home of A. O. McFarren.

The superintendent of schools in this township, C. B. McClintock, will hold a pupils' institute in the McFarren church Friday evening, October 20.

At the second day's session of the North Ohio conference of the M. E. church in session at Shelby, the Rev. G. A. Reeder, presiding elder for the Cleveland district, reported favorably upon the purchase of eighty-five acres of land near Medina for the purpose of building and maintaining a home for aged and retired ministers, their wives, widows and orphans.

"To Cudge."

"To cudge" is "to sponge on or live upon another." The "cudger" may assume to be more respectable than the plain beggar, but the difference between them is barely perceptible.—Chicago Tribune.

My Lungs

"La grippe left me with a bad cough. My friends said 'consumption.' I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and was promptly cured." A. K. Randles, Nokomis, Ill.

You forgot to buy a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral when your cold first came on, so you let it run along. Even now, with all your hard coughing, it will not disappoint you. There's a record of sixty years.

Three sizes: 25c, 50c, \$1.00

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows.

One of Ayer's Pills at bedtime aids the Cherry Pectoral greatly in breaking up a cold.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Big Clearance Sale of Buggies and Driving Harness

To avoid having an auction sale late in the season, I will give you a chance right in the middle of the season to buy cheap. My goods are marked in plain figures and you can have 10 per cent. off for cash on every Buggy or Driving Harness on my floor. You have 60 jobs to select from. Come early and get first choice.

J. B. Schrader

41 N. Erie St., Massillon, O.

You get reliability in Paper Patterns when you choose "Bathrick."

Kid Gloves

A Special Item.

We have just received a lot of fourteen dozens of Heavy Kid Gloves for street wear. Paris point stitching, one large clasp—come in browns and dark reds. Of fine quality and they fit perfectly—we never had better gloves at the price. Ask to see them.

98c pair.

Satin Sofa Pillows.

Just put on sale—beautiful designs, bright and attractive colors, filling is silk floss—a great special bargain because you could not buy the tops alone for less than 75c. The finished pillow is only . . . 98c

New Silk Velour Pillow Tops at . . . \$1.00

New Tapestry Tops at . . . 50c and 75c

Lithograph Tops. . . 25c and 50c Third floor.

Jones and His Speedy Ball Tribe

Spurt of Chicago Americans a Notable Feature of Baseball Season. Fast Work in All Departments --- Pitcher White---Gossip of Game.

The spurt of the Chicago Americans at the closing of the baseball campaign has been one of the notable performances of the season.

Captain Davy Jones, the star center fielder of the White Sox, was foremost in the rally, and the Philadelphia Athletics, leaders in the pennant race, were nightly praying that he would take an overdose of miter pie, making it necessary for him to go to the hospital for a few days. But Davy hung on to his job with the tenacity of a snapping turtle, although there is nothing "furlish" about the center gardener's playing.

The other two members of the Chicago outfield, Callahan and Green, have also been playing gift-edged ball of late. As for the infield and the pitchers--well, they demonstrated that the White Sox could put up a creditable game against any team that ever trod a diamond.

Pitcher White has developed into a sensational twister. Once a college man, twirler for Georgetown university, he has shoots and bends that make even the veteran baseball scribes sit up and take notice. White is a left handed pitcher. He has a double break ball, one that bends in and then shoots out, that is simply a hair raiser. His ins and outs are strikingly wide and viciously swift in breaking.

Had the Comiskey tribe showed early in the year their present form they



CAPTAIN DAVY JONES, CHICAGO AMERICANS.

would hold the lead in the race by thirty or forty points. Their work in their recent series against the New York Americans was of the most brilliant order. They were playing against a mighty strong team too.

"It was in 1893, I think," says Clark Griffith, "that a series of games for the amateur championship of California" was framed up between two rival towns. One of these clubs sent a man to me and said,

"Graft, we would like to have you pitch for us, and we think we can ring you in without anybody knowing it."

"When terms had been agreed upon, the man told me he would like to have me secure several other National league players, to be used on the team as 'rangers,' and also said that a pile of money would be bet on us. So I secured Charley Irwin, Mike Cody and several other well known players, and we went out to the grounds at one of the town's in a roundabout way.

"When we had put on some old uniforms, we sneaked out on the field to timber up. The other team had not put in an appearance, but there was a big crowd on hand. Suddenly there was a cheer, and the other team showed up.

"Before betting any money of my own I thought I would take a peek at this rival outfit, and when they came into view the first man I saw was Jerry Jenney. Behind him was 'Big Bill' Brown, the New York catcher, and also Fred Carroll, together with other professionals. Then I concluded not to bet. We did not recognize one another, however, for we wanted to get our money. All of the amateurs sat on the bench, and we went at it, but we won it, and also won the other games, which landed the amateur championship of the coast."

Buy's May Edwards, 2:20.
J. B. McIndoo of Buffalo, who owns Letah 8, 2:09, has bought the pacing mare, Mary Edwards, 2:20, by Peacock, from F. J. Frary of Medina, N. Y.

Harry Stovey.
Harry Stovey, who once stole more than 120 bases in a season, is a policeman, and no bases are stolen on his beat.

"Zira" a Hit. Margaret Anglin Rises to New Emotional Heights In Artistic Play.

(From Our New York Dramatic Correspondent.)

In "Zira," at the Princess theater, New York has a serious drama of conspicuous merit. The play, by Henry Miller and J. Hartley Manners, is one of absorbing interest and affords Margaret Anglin an opportunity for effective work such as greatly adds to her reputation as an emotional actress. Miss Anglin has never been seen to better advantage, and, while the theme of the play is not new, she, aided by a well chosen cast, gives it a distinction that has placed it well up in the list of recent dramatic successes. The play is founded on Wilkie Collins' "The New Magdalen."

"Zira" tells a story of society and military life. Miss Anglin as Hester



MARGARET ANGLIN.

Trent, afterward Zira, is seen in the opening act as a nurse with a detachment of British troops near Cape Town at the close of the Boer war. Hester's father having neglected her in her youth, she had become compromised through the deception of an army officer and had chosen the career of a nurse so as to build up a new life and a new hope for herself, but a woman traveler, meeting Hester, recognizes her as the woman with a past and threatens to expose her. Suddenly a shell explodes near by, a fragment striking the traveler, Ruth Wilding, well played by Beverly Sigsbeaves. Hester, believing her dead, takes the woman's passport, exchanges her nurse's uniform for the traveler's hat and cloak and leaves for Cape Town.

Hester eventually reaches England, where she poses as Ruth Wilding, who when struck down by the shell was en route to England to live with wealthy relatives who had never seen her. Hester endears herself to the English family by her beauty of character, and she devotes her life to charitable work in the Whitechapel district. She is assisting the Rev. Gordon Clavering (Frank Worthing) in conducting the mission house attached to St. John's church, east end, London, who has fallen in love with her. All seems going well with Helen when the real Ruth Wilding, having recovered from the wound in South Africa, appears.

The scene between her and Hester, in which the Wilding woman vows fearful vengeance because of the deception, is one of vivid portrayal as played by Miss Anglin and Miss Sigsbeaves. In a plea for mercy and a final desperate resolve to defy the newcomer Miss Anglin carries the audience literally off its feet. It is impossible to view unaffected this emotional climax. The potentiality of Miss Anglin's art grips and holds one spell bound.

In the end Hester marries the minister, who has fallen in ill favor with the bishop of the diocese, the bishop of



HENRY MILLER.

Wapping, well played by Fred Thorne, because of the former's radical views on the subject of charity.

Miss Anglin's supporting company is one of unusual caliber and will win laurels for the Princess theater stock company, founded by Mr. Miller. Of the work of Frank Worthing, Jameson Lee Finney, as the unsuccessful suitor of Hester Trent; George S. Titherage, Fred Thorne, Mrs. Thomas Whiffen and Miss Sigsbeaves too much cannot be said.

The staging of the play is artistic and effective in every respect, and evidences of the capable management of Mr. Miller are abundant.

ROBERT BUTLER.

Mansfield's Plans.

"Don Carlos" to Open In Chicago Oct. 16 --- Much Interest Aroused.

Richard Mansfield's first appearance in Schiller's "Don Carlos" at the Grand Opera House, Chicago, Oct. 16, will be the third time he has given original production to a play in that city. In 1896 he presented "Castle Sombra" for the first time on the same stage, and there he made his first appearance as Brutus in his superb realization of Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar," Oct. 11, 1902. It was on his books to give the initial production of "Ivan the Terrible" in Chicago, but this plan was altered, and New York got it.

Other plays first produced by Mr. Mansfield in New York city were "Beau Brummel," "Don Juan," "Nero," "The Scarlet Letter," "The Merchant of Venice," "Arms and the Man," "Napoleon Bonaparte," "Cyrano de Bergerac," "King Henry V." and "Old Heidelberg." He produced "King Richard III." in London. Philadelphia was the first to see "Beau Brummel," and Albany had the initial performance of "The Devil's Disciple."

Boston had several of Mansfield's early productions. The city of the "sacred codfish" was first to see "Prince Karl" and "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" and later "The First Violin."

When Mr. Mansfield last spring declared his intention to give the English speaking stage a production of Schiller's celebrated play "Don Carlos," it is said that he had in mind making his own translation as well as his own acting version. But this announcement sprung a mine of translations.

Within a month England, Europe and America had had over fifty translations before him. He put them all in the crucible, and from one did he get pure ore. He took the best always read Schiller's in the original, but about this time his attention was attracted to the R. D. Boyan translation familiar to readers of the Bohm Library edition. He found it in the main excellent and adopted it as the English basis of his acting edition.

"Don Carlos" is played with vast cuts on the German stage, and Mr. Mansfield, without sacrificing a single character or one of the rapid succession of absorbing scenes, has brought "Don Carlos" to a play of less than three hours' length.

In addition to the many translations sent him Mr. Mansfield also received last summer six original plays on "Don



RICHARD MANSFIELD.

Carlos." One of these was from a celebrated French author, and an erroneous report was circulated that he was to do a Frenchman's version of "Don Carlos."

The interest aroused among the Germans in America by the forthcoming production of Schiller's "Don Carlos" by Mr. Mansfield is enormous. They regard it as a great compliment that the foremost English speaking actor is to illustrate their Shakespeare with his genius. Many and enthusiastic have been the editorials in the German papers, and several German singing and dramatic societies have already thanked Mr. Mansfield with generously engrossed resolutions.

The papers of Germany are also alive to the extent to which they attach significance to a play recently stating that it would give the beginning of a great popular interest in Schiller.

Mansfield's picture has been published all over Germany in connection with the announcement. There is a peculiar appropriateness in Mr. Mansfield's introduction of a Schiller masterpiece to the English speaking stage at this time, for 1905 is the Schiller centennial year, of which cognizance has been taken wherever the German tongue is spoken. Our act's gift of tongues seems to be well known abroad, for a Vienna paper suggests that Mansfield be invited as "guest" to the royal theaters of Germany and Austria to act Don Carlos with the resident companies, but to bring along his own production, of which his fame has led them to expect something in the way of a revelation.

Mr. Mansfield's company has been further augmented by the addition of Fulber Melish, Clarence Handysides, Sheridan Book, Franklin Hurligh and Winthrop Chamberlain. The following English actors have arrived: Frederick Lane, Walter Howe, Sydney Mather, W. H. Gilmore and Leonard Shepherd. Among the principal actors of Mr. Mansfield's support who have been with him for years and remain are A. G. Andrews, Leslie Kenyon, Ernest Waide, Charles Quinn, Frank Maples, Thomas Mills and J. A. Hafey.

DRIVING BEHIND OXEN. Bullock Traveling in India is Both Common and Comfortable.

"Nowhere else in the world," says Dr. Francis E. Clark in Everybody's Magazine, "is bullock traveling so comfortable and so common, probably, as in some parts of India. The bandy is often fitted up in very comfortable style, and, though the springs might be improved, the comparatively slow pace of the oxen makes them less important to one's comfort."

"The patient little white oxen trot along at a rate of three or four miles an hour, and especially if it is the evening and the refulgent Indian moon is shining down upon you, if the nightingales are singing and the fragrant jasmine is blooming in the hedgerows, you think that India is not so far removed from paradise after all."

"But, after a night of such travel, when you come out in the broad light of disillusioning day upon a collection of filthy mud cabins and see the naked children, hungry and famished, the gaunt specters of men and women munching the uncooked grain dealt out to them by generous hands--in too much of a hurry even to cook the food which they crave--you revise your opinion and make up your mind that India, in famine time, is nearer the inferno than any other country in the world."

Just the Way.

"This article says that a person rescued from drowning should be turned face downward and vigorously treated with hot applications."

"That's just the way Johnny's mother treats him when he has been swimming."--Houston Post.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.
I, Frank J. Cheney, make oath that I am senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this sixth day of December, A. D. 1905.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
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TRAVELERS' REGISTER.

B. & O. R. R. TIME TABLE.

Effective July 23, 1905.

Change in Time of Trains on Pennsylvania Lines.

East bound--No. *408, 2:21 a. m.; No. *8, 2:35 a. m.; No. *24, 4:34 a. m.; No. *32, 8:06 a. m.; No. *84, 8:30 a. m.; No. *6, 12:37 p. m.; No. *16, 5:15 p. m.; No. *80, 8:42 p. m.

West bound--No. *41, 9:53 a. m.; No. *9, 10:28 a. m.; No. *403, 2:36 p. m.; No. *3, 5:42 p. m.; No. *15, 10:05 p. m.; No. *463, 12:00 midnight.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sundays. ‡Sundays only.

For particular information on the subject apply to F. L. McEwen, Ticket Agent, Pennsylvania Co., Massillon, O.

Trains Run by Central Standard Time.

Southbound.

	501	502	503	504	505
CLEVELAND	7:00 a. m.	7:00 a. m.	7:00 a. m.	7:00 a. m.	7:00 a. m.
Akron	7:24 a. m.	7:24 a. m.	7:24 a. m.	7:24 a. m.	7:24 a. m.
Barberton	7:48 a. m.	7:48 a. m.	7:48 a. m.	7:48 a. m.	7:48 a. m.
Massillon	8:12 a. m.	8:12 a. m.	8:12 a. m.	8:12 a. m.	8:12 a. m.
COLUMBUS	8:36 a. m.	8:36 a. m.	8:36 a. m.	8:36 a. m.	8:36 a. m.
Indianapolis	9:00 a. m.	9:00 a. m.	9:00 a. m.	9:00 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
St. Louis	9:24 a. m.	9:24 a. m.	9:24 a. m.	9:24 a. m.	9:24 a. m.
Chicago	9:48 a. m.	9:48 a. m.	9:48 a. m.	9:48 a. m.	9:48 a. m.
St. Paul	10:12 a. m.	10:12 a. m.	10:12 a. m.	10:12 a. m.	10:12 a. m.
Minneapolis	10:36 a. m.	10:36 a. m.	10:36 a. m.	10:36 a. m.	10:36 a. m.
Portland	11:00 a. m.	11:00 a. m.	11:00 a. m.	11:00 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
Seattle	11:24 a. m.	11:24 a. m.	11:24 a. m.	11:24 a. m.	11:24 a. m.
Vancouver	11:48 a. m.	11:48 a. m.	11:48 a. m.	11:48 a. m.	11:48 a. m.
San Francisco	12:12 p. m.	12:12 p. m.	12:12 p. m.	12:12 p. m.	12:12 p. m.
Los Angeles	12:36 p. m.	12:36 p. m.	12:36 p. m.	12:36 p. m.	12:36 p. m.
San Diego	1:00 p. m.	1:00 p. m.	1:00 p. m.	1:00 p. m.	1:00 p. m.
San Jose	1:24 p. m.	1:24 p. m.	1:24 p. m.	1:24 p. m.	1:24 p. m.
San Francisco	1:48 p. m.	1:48 p. m.	1:48 p. m.	1:48 p. m.	1:48 p. m.
Los Angeles	2:12 p. m.	2:12 p. m.	2:12 p. m.	2:12 p. m.	2:12 p. m.
San Diego	2:36 p. m.	2:36 p. m.	2:36 p. m.	2:36 p. m.	2:36 p. m.
San Jose	3:00 p. m.	3:00 p. m.	3:00 p. m.	3:00 p. m.	3:00 p. m.
San Francisco	3:24 p. m.	3:24 p. m.	3:24 p. m.	3:24 p. m.	3:24 p. m.
Los Angeles	3:48 p. m.	3:48 p. m.	3:48 p. m.	3:48 p. m.	3:48 p. m.
San Diego	4:12 p. m.	4:12 p. m.	4:12 p. m.	4:12 p. m.	4:12 p. m.
San Jose	4:36 p. m.	4:36 p. m.	4:36 p. m.	4:36 p. m.	4:36 p. m.
San Francisco	5:00 p. m.	5:00 p. m.	5:00 p. m.	5:00 p. m.	5:00 p. m.
Los Angeles	5:24 p. m.	5:24 p. m.	5:24 p. m.	5:24 p. m.	5:24 p. m.
San Diego	5:48 p. m.	5:48 p. m.	5:48 p. m.	5:48 p. m.	5:48 p. m.
San Jose	6:12 p. m.	6:12 p. m.	6:12 p. m.	6:12 p. m.	6:12 p. m.
San Francisco	6:36 p. m.	6:36 p. m.	6:36 p. m.	6:36 p. m.	6:36 p. m.
Los Angeles	7:00 p. m.	7:00 p. m.	7:00 p. m.	7:00 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
San Diego	7:24 p. m.	7:24 p. m.	7:24 p. m.	7:24 p. m.	7:24 p. m.
San Jose	7:48 p. m.	7:48 p. m.	7:48 p. m.	7:48 p. m.	7:48 p. m.
San Francisco	8:12 p. m.	8:12 p. m.	8:12 p. m.	8:12 p. m.	8:12 p. m.
Los Angeles	8:36 p. m.	8:36 p. m.	8:36 p. m.	8:36 p. m.	8:36 p. m.
San Diego	9:00 p. m.	9:00 p. m.	9:00 p. m.	9:00 p. m.	9:00 p. m.
San Jose	9:24 p. m.	9:24 p. m.	9:24 p. m.	9:24 p. m.	9:24 p. m.
San Francisco	9:48 p. m.	9:48 p. m.	9:48 p. m.	9:48 p. m.	9:48 p. m.
Los Angeles	10:12 p. m.	10:12 p. m.	10:12 p. m.	10:12 p. m.	10:12 p. m.
San Diego	10:36 p. m.	10:36 p. m.	10:36 p. m.	10:36 p. m.	10:36 p. m.
San Jose	11:00 p. m.	11:00 p. m.	11:00 p. m.	11:00 p. m.	11:00 p. m.
San Francisco	11:24 p. m.	11:24 p. m.	11:24 p. m.	11:24 p. m.	11:24 p. m.
Los Angeles	11:48 p. m.	11:48 p. m.	11:48 p. m.	11:48 p. m.	11:48 p. m.
San Diego	12:12 a. m.	12:12 a. m.	12:12 a. m.	12:12 a. m.	12:12 a. m.
San Jose	12:36 a. m.	12:36 a. m.	12:36 a. m.	12:36 a. m.	12:36 a. m.
San Francisco	1:00 a. m.	1:00 a. m.	1:00 a. m.	1:00 a. m.	1:00 a. m.
Los Angeles	1:24 a. m.	1:24 a. m.	1:24 a. m.	1:24 a. m.	1:24 a. m.
San Diego	1:48 a. m.	1:48 a. m.	1:48 a. m.	1:48 a. m.	1:48 a. m.
San Jose	2:12 a. m.	2:12 a. m.	2:12 a. m.	2:12 a. m.	2:12 a. m.
San Francisco	2:36 a. m.	2:36 a. m.	2:36 a. m.	2:36 a. m.	2:36 a. m.
Los Angeles	3:00 a. m.	3:00 a. m.	3:00 a. m.	3:00 a. m.	3:00 a. m.
San Diego	3:24 a. m.	3:24 a. m.	3:24 a. m.	3:24 a. m.	3:24 a. m.
San Jose	3:48 a. m.	3:48 a. m.	3:48 a. m.	3:48 a. m.	3:48 a. m.
San Francisco	4:12 a. m.	4:12 a. m.	4:12 a. m.	4:12 a. m.	4:12 a. m.
Los Angeles	4:36 a. m.	4:36 a. m.	4:36 a. m.	4:36 a. m.	4:36 a. m.
San Diego	5:00 a. m.	5:00 a. m.	5:00 a. m.	5:00 a. m.	5:00 a. m.
San Jose	5:24 a. m.	5:24 a. m.	5:24 a. m.	5:24 a. m.	5:24 a. m.
San Francisco	5:48 a. m.	5:48 a. m.	5:48 a. m.	5:48 a. m.	5:48 a. m.
Los Angeles	6:12 a. m.	6:12 a. m			



It is corn cutting time. The wise man will cut up the corn and sell his hay; the other fellow will feed his hay and let 30 per cent of the value of his corn crop go to waste in the field.

Not all countries are so favored, but it is a fact that there are parts of Illinois and Iowa where sixty bushels of corn may be found growing to the acre and down a hundred feet miners are taking out coal which nets the owner of the farm \$400 per acre royalty. This comes as near to eating the cake and having it, too, as any agricultural proposition we have ever come across.

We noted an old lady the other day busily engaged in gathering wild grapes from vines which she had trained along a barbed wire fence on the side of a grainfield. She had a large basket full of this delicious jelly fruit and was gathering it with the greatest ease. It suggested a very useful purpose to which wire fences might be put, for if they do not form a support for grapes they are sure to carry creepers and bindweed.

A Montana stockman related to us recently some of the troubles which beset his business. He said that four years ago he made a shipment of 750 horses intended for an eastern market, that the road which accepted the consignment kept these horses for 107 hours without water during the heat of August weather and that when they were unloaded and watered 365 of them died inside of thirty minutes, while the rest were utterly ruined. A suit is pending to recover the value of the horses, which were simply slaughtered by the company in direct violation of the law which requires stock to be unloaded, fed and watered every twenty-eight hours.

We stood as near to the track as we dared the other day and watched the passing of a fast mail train—four mail cars trailing behind one of these modern fast engines, eating up a mile of track every minute and leaving a trail of black smoke and newspapers behind it. It is probable that nothing which the inventive genius of man has evolved so well represents the triumph of modern civilization as this fast mail train. A few tons of cheap soft coal, water which is as plentiful as air, a mechanism of a marvelous sort in steel, a Vulcan to feed the greedy demon and a man with nerve of still finer steel to guide it. Up and down the grades, indifferent to the winds and the storms, never halting on its wild chase, it makes the west a mere suburb of the great city of the lakes. Hats off to the fast mail!

Poorly built haystacks appeal on nearly every farm for a better knowledge of how to build a good haystack. This seems to be almost a lost art. A case is this where a man had fifteen acres of as fine clover hay as we ever saw cut. There was none too much hay to make one good stack, but he put the crop in seven stacks scattered all over the field. Moreover, he built them broad and low and topped them off flat. Of course we can all guess just what happened—the rains came and wet the stacks from top to bottom and just about spoiled the crop. This crop should have been all put into one stack, should have been built high and well topped out with wild hay. Then this man would have had a stack of fine hay next winter. With the modern hay derrick and bayfork there is absolutely no excuse whatever for this sort of work.

We want to say a word about buying seed corn away from home. None of our cereal grains is as responsive to the question of latitude as corn. Differently from wheat or oats, it adapts itself to different degrees of latitude by enlarging or contracting its growth and development. The farther south it is grown the longer the season will take to mature and the taller will the stalk grow, while the farther north it is grown the smaller and shorter will be the stalk and ear until we reach a point of north latitude where, if planted, it will only produce a little scrubby fodder and no ear at all. Now, there is a constant temptation for the corn grower of the north country to be trying to grow the corn of the south country, and we have never yet known anything but failure to result from the experiment; therefore it is all right to get seed corn from the country north of you and hardly ever right to get it from that south of you, and right here we will say that even so small a distance as 150 miles of latitude will often make the difference between a well matured crop and one of soft ears. Usually a type of corn which has done well in any locality is the best type to select seed from, for it is sure that more improvement can be made in this crop by selection from corn well adapted to its environment than by the importation of any new varieties from other sections of the country.

That man who has his small grain well stacked and all his fall plowing done by the middle of September has settled one important factor in good farming in a very happy and practical way. It is a pity that so few follow this plan.

Down in a woodland dell by the side of a little creek we came across a large bunch of cardinal flowers (the other day—those rare carnation beauties which are to vegetation what the cardinal bird is to bird life. The cardinal flower in red, the gentian in blue and the goldenrod in yellow represent nature's best work in these colors.

The great advantage which the town boy has over the city boy lies in the fact that he is taught to work just as soon as he is able, and this is a kind of education which has much to do with making a man of him. The city boy learns to loaf instead of learning how to work, and it is this sort of education which so often proves the undoing of him.

If one can find the right kind of a hired man for the farm—a careful, thoughtful, industrious fellow who will take proper care of stock and tools—a matter of \$2 or \$3 a month in the wages should not be considered. Such men, especially where much stock is kept, are simply invaluable, for the careless man can by careless practices easily cost the man who employs him twice the amount of his monthly wage.

Many a man can find a very interesting object lesson in the unproductive acres on his farm. Nearly every man will find that he has more or less acres which produce little or nothing year after year and that the burden of crop production on his farm is confined to only a part of his land. These unprofitable acres may be marsh and should be tiled drained, or they may be brush acres, when the brush should be removed and a chance given for the grass to grow and make pasture, or they may be hillside too steep for cultivation and should be set to growing trees.

For all of the country north of the fortieth degree of latitude Oct. 15 should be adopted as "seed corn day," the day especially set apart to go into the fields and secure the supply of seed corn needed for planting for the next year. On this day the corn should be gathered and hung up to dry and when dry be placed in either attic or cellar, where frost will never reach it during the winter. This day could well be made a farm holiday and all hands, father, mother, children and hired men, all contribute to the doing of this one of the most important things connected with farming in the great corn belt. Remember the date, Oct. 15, and see that this job is attended to. This done there need be no worry about poor seed corn next May, or any fields to be seen with only half a stand of corn or worse.

We are asked how to make a certain quarter section more productive. It is of naturally good soil, has been skinned by tenant farmers for several years, does not know what a dairy cow or a clover plant looks like, has some wet spots which, while cropped, usually grow nothing but weeds. If we owned the farm we would do this: Would look for a good tenant who would take the farm for five or ten years; would put on it a dairy of twenty-five cows; would tile drain all the wet spots, get forty acres into clover just as soon as possible and would sow twenty acres of clover each year thereafter; would sell no grain or hay from the farm, but instead feed it all out and buy some besides, and just give the cow, the steer, the hog and the hen entire charge of the place. Will guarantee this plan to double the present income.

A pretty good and up to date farmer made this complaint to us the last of August: He said that he had joined a thrashing circuit with a lot of his neighbors; that he was well down on the list; that his grain was getting badly bleached with the rains which greatly hindered the work of the machine; that his two three-horse teams were standing idle in the barn when they ought to be at work doing the fall plowing; that the weeds were making a great growth in his stubble fields and needed turning under the worst way; that the little he saved in labor in the matter of thrashing from the shock, instead of stacking the grain, was a mere bagatelle compared with the loss which he sustained in other ways. He has got his eyes open and won't get caught this way any more. There is only just one man who can afford to thrash from the shock, and that is the renter who must get his grain on the market as quickly as possible.

It quite frequently happens that a man finds himself when working for other people in a position where there is a little too much work for one man to do and not enough for two, and it is right here that he will largely settle the question of whether he will be all his life a toiler for others or rise to an independent position and be a boss himself. If, finding that his work is more than should be properly required of him, he hangs back and does just as much as he is paid for and no more, he is quite likely to be a worker for others as long as he lives, while if he bravely tackles the extra work he certainly lays the foundation for future promotion. An employee in a large concern was asked to do a small job. He refused on the ground that it was not a part of his work, that another hand was paid for doing it. In looking for a man to fill a better position this man was passed over, and justly, too. A man's reward for cheerfully doing extra work very often comes in a better place and a higher salary.

WHAT THE COW WILL DO.
We know of a western community, the land rather broken and hilly, but of fairly good quality, where for forty years the farmers have been trying to get a living and save money by raising corn and oats to sell, with the result up to two years ago that they as well as their land had been getting steadily poorer. It came to the point that about twenty bushels of both oats and corn were all they could raise per acre. There were no cows, no clover, no manure spreaders—just oats and corn and corn and oats for a rotation. Nearly every farm carried a good husky mortgage, and whatever comfort the people got had to be obtained from religion, for there was none to be had in an agricultural way. These farms were natural blue grass and clover lands, but some way these people could not appreciate the fact that they had one of the best dairy sections of the west, and so they kept on year after year raising long nosed hogs and corn and buying butter and running up store bills, just getting a little poorer each year. A change came two or three years ago. Some man heard the cow gospel preached and got some cows. He did so well that others took it up until a great agricultural revolution was soon in progress. Today this community is one of the leading dairy and butter producing sections of the west. Less acre of corn are raised, but twice as many bushels to the acre as formerly; everybody sows clover, the people have quit running store bills and pay as they go, the mortgages are looking sick, the soil is getting better and more productive each year, big red barns are showing up all over the country, more and better hogs are raised, and to sum it all up in a sentence, the entire community is being regenerated by the cow. This is an old story—always works this way. Why not try it if in a grain raising, grain selling financial hole? We will give a guarantee that it will work with you as it always has with others. Put twenty cows on the quarter section farm, feed them right and care for them and you will work out your own financial salvation just as thousands of other men have done. "Don't like to milk," you say. Well, then, keep on in the old way, and the settlement of your estate will be a mighty short job for the probate court.

ABOUT INVESTMENTS.
We are asked about safe investments for money. In what can a man invest his surplus so that it will be safe and give a fair interest return? The best thing we can see is good farm land. There are millions of acres of land which will not only pay at least 5 per cent in the way of share products as rent, but which are absolutely certain to increase in value from 25 to 100 per cent inside of fifteen years. These lands are scattered all over the northwest, the southwest and the Pacific slope. Any good land which may be irrigated is certain to be worth \$100 an acre when settled and improved, and quite likely much more. Any land which will produce fifty bushels of corn, twenty bushels of wheat, thirty of barley, or forty of oats for an average of ten years is also worth \$100 an acre. Any land which will grow good crops of blue grass will also pay 5 per cent on such a valuation for meat making and dairy purposes, so if you have money to invest and know of any such lands which can be bought for less money than this it is the best place to put it, for nothing is surer in this world than this, that as our population keeps on increasing, as it is bound to do, and as very much of our heretofore productive acres grow more and more impoverished, as it certainly is doing, the good lands of the country are bound to command a high premium. There are thousands of farms in the newer west now developing, perhaps not yet touched with the plow, which are as an investment worth far more than the best improved lands of the east which represent the toil as well as the soil robbing of a hundred years past. Land does not burn up or blow away; the people will always be hungry and must be fed.

SIMPLICITY IN LIVING.
A study of simplicity in housekeeping would lighten the work of many a tired housewife. There is a great deal of fretting and hard work done in many homes solely with reference to what outsiders will say and think. The social tyrant is a most merciless one, and few women there are who have the nerve to defy it. Still, as between killing one's self in order to placate this tyrant and taking life easier in defiance of what anybody thinks or says, we would just naturally take the easier path and let society chew the rag all it wants to. And, now we are on this subject, we would like to say that because she does not want her daughter to work as hard as she did when a girl and because it involves some little trouble at first to train the daughters to efficiently help in the household work, there is many a mother who not only does her girls a positive injury, but makes her own burdens very much harder to carry. There should be some portion of the work of the home for every member of the household to do and do regularly. We call to mind one mother whose girls were all boys, four of them, and she had so trained these little rascals that there was hardly any kind of housework which they could not do and do well. Yet how few mothers there are who would ever think for a moment of training a boy to be useful domestic help?

Joe Trigg



There are 2,030 Knights Templars in the state of Nebraska.
The San Juan Masonic association has a membership of 1,200 and is constantly growing.
The per capita cost for maintenance at the Masonic home of New Jersey last year was \$271.01.
An unusual event in Rochester, N. H., recently was the conferring of the M. M. degree on a father and two sons.
Michigan recently lost two of her past grand masters by death, George W. Peck of Saginaw and William Dunham of Grand Rapids.
The grand master of New Jersey reported that he made over a hundred visitations last year to subordinate lodges and district grand lodges.
The fund for the erection of a monument over the grave of Past Grand Master Daniel D. Tompkins of New York now amounts to nearly \$7,000.
The board of trustees of the Texas Masonic home at Fort Worth has decided to erect an annex to be used by the girls and women. The addition will cost about \$35,000.
When a stranger visits your lodge put yourself in his place, in your mind's eye, and give him the fraternal reception that you would like to receive if you were traveling in foreign countries.
Virginia is probably the only Masonic jurisdiction in the United States which permits a brother to belong to two or three lodges. The argument for it is that many of the country lodges could not be kept up otherwise, an instance being given of a good old brother down on the Eastern Shore who is the life and soul of four different lodges and equally faithful and energetic in each. Masonic Herald.

ODD FELLOWS.
New Grand Patriarch of Virginia. Triple Link Notes.
Charles Pohlitz, the new grand patriarch of the grand encampment of Virginia, has had an enviable career in Odd Fellowship, having held many positions of trust, and his work stamps him as an Odd Fellow of character and ability. At the session of the grand encampment of 1901 he was appointed grand marshal and elected to the office of grand junior warden in 1902, grand



senior warden in 1903, grand high priest in 1904 and grand patriarch at the session of the grand encampment held recently in Lynchburg. Mr. Pohlitz became an Odd Fellow on April 1, 1885, when at the age of twenty-three, being initiated in Schiller lodge, No. 139. He is a resident of Richmond, where he was born in 1862.

The New Hampshire Odd Fellows' home holds railroad stocks, bonds, mortgages and cash in the bank to the amount of \$32,000.

Odd Fellowship reigns supreme in the world in numbers.

Recent reports show 103 lodges in New Hampshire, with a membership of 15,000.

General John C. Underwood was grand sire in 1888-90. All who were grand sires prior to that date have passed away save Milton J. Durlam of Kentucky, who was grand sire in 1874-76.

Grand Scribe Elliott reports a grand encampment membership in Kentucky of 2,534, a gain of 638 for the year.

Odd Fellowship, while not an insurance order, pays out more money for relief in proportion to its receipts than any insurance order in existence.

British Columbia Odd Fellows have a home fund of \$4,000.



The order has made splendid progress since the first of the year and is in its most flourishing condition. From almost every jurisdiction come reports of class initiations and an increase in membership.

One of the strong and progressive tents of New York is Long tent. It has over 1,000 members.

The member who says he cannot help in getting new members needs to learn again his obligation.

There have been but seven deaths in the Maccabee order in the District of Columbia this year, which for a membership of 2,400 is regarded as a very low death rate.

During August several new tents were instituted and a large addition made to the membership of the order.

UNITED WORKMEN.

Increased Membership Means Less Cost—Notes and Gossip.

That member who thinks he has done his whole duty to the order when he pays his assessments has made a mistake, says the Kansas Workman. He owes to the order not only his prompt payment of all financial obligations, but he also owes his share to the effort which adds to the membership. He owes this not only because he has promised such help, but because increased membership means greater stability and less cost.

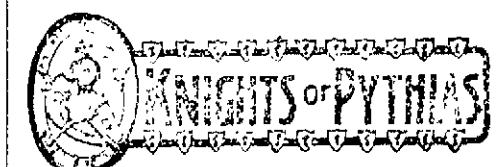
Don't go to the lodge meetings for trouble. Take sunshine with you for distribution instead of thunderbolts.

The news from the several jurisdictions for August is exceedingly encouraging. All make cheering reports of progress.

Cheap fraternal societies come and go, old lines totter with the weight of thousands of grafters, but the A. O. U. W. goes on and on—Oregon Reporter.

The Colorado A. O. U. W. Record says: "There is general feeling of cheer among the lodges. They all read that the A. O. U. W. is a winner."

The Ancient Order of United Workmen was founded in Meadville, Pa. by John Jordan Upchurch on the 27th of October, 1898.



It is just as important to have faithful members as faithful officers, for what can officers do without our presence, our encouragement, our cheering words and help? Together we make up this glorious chain of fraternity composed of golden links of faithful officers and members, noble workers and earnest fraternalists doing duty in this splendid work for humanity. May these links never rust, but be kept strong and bright through activity in our noble cause. Michigan Herald.

North Carolina now has 6,700 members in good standing. In the grand domain of South Carolina there is a membership of over 8,000.

Grand Chancellor Whiting of the Illinois grand lodge, K. of P., refused to permit any lodge in his jurisdiction to take a hot weather recess.

The military branch of the Knights of Pythias has suffered a severe loss in the death of Major General James R. Carnahan. For more than twenty years he had been the commander in chief of the uniform rank of the order.

By a decision of the supreme tribunal of the Knights of Pythias saloon men will hereafter be absolutely barred from membership in the order.

ORDER OF FORESTERS.

Homes For Members In Northwest Canada—Various Notes.

Definite conclusions have been reached by the supreme court, Independent Order of Foresters, to spend \$1,000,000 in providing homes for members of the order in all west Canada by the purchase of an immense tract of land in that country. The plan has been discussed for months, and also includes the transportation of home seekers to the new country, as well as a sufficient amount of funds to insure the success of their venture.

Reports presented at the recent session of the supreme court show the order to be in a most prosperous condition.

Dr. Orontyatekha has been re-elected supreme ranger of the order and his salary increased to \$15,000 a year.

The order has a total of nearly 300,000 members and is increasing rapidly each year.

The next supreme court, Independent Order of Foresters, will be held in Toronto, Ont., in 1909.

RED MEN.

How to Help Your Tribe Grow—Along the Trail.

Attend the council fires of your tribe regularly, take an interest in the order, talk Redmanship at every favorable opportunity and your tribe will surely grow and prosper. If it is worth anything at all to you to be a Red Man, it certainly will be doubly so if you are active as a member of the order.

Tribes of Red Men are organized in Alaska, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands.

The tribe of Red Men at Miami, Fla., is growing at a rate which will soon make it the largest social fraternity in the hunting grounds.

In the Alabama reservation there is a strong sentiment in favor of a great council of Pocatontos.

Knights and Ladies of Honor.

On July 1 the order had a membership in good standing of 84,377.

From July 1, 1901, to July 1, 1905, there was a net increase in membership of 8,195.



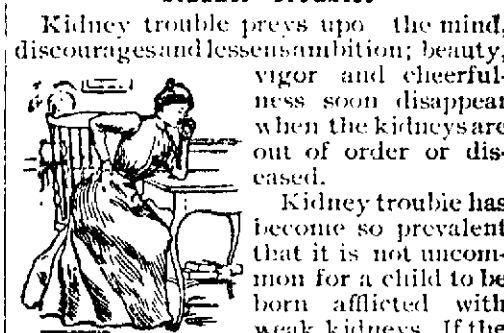
More lodges have been killed by members' dissipation in public about all the howl, demagogues and troubles which are apt to arise occasionally in the best regulated lodges than by any other cause.

Besides its benefit certificates for \$2,000, \$4,000 and \$7,000 the Knights of Honor now issues one for \$2,500.

High Chief Ranger Thomas H. Cannon of Chicago has been re-elected head of the Catholic Order of Foresters.

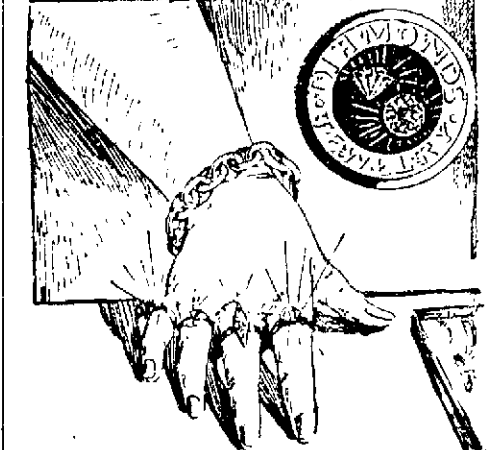
The grand strides which the fraternal order is making show that they are very popular.

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney and Bladder Trouble.



Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh, or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mind and the immediate effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also a Home of Swamp-Root, pamphlet telling all about Swamp-Root, including many of the thousands of testimonials received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmor & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmor's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.



The one deserves and should be adorned with the other. Our assortment of 14-Karat Diamonds and Fancy Gem Rings will prove an interesting study. Our prices are very low. We have something especially attractive both in price and price. See our line of Rings.

HAWVER, Jeweler and Optician, 17 S. Erie.

THE CITY OF VENICE.

Its Peculiar Site and How It Came to Be Selected.

The city of Venice is approached from behind by a railroad constructed over a stretch of swamp. Out beyond this swamp was another swamp which was a little higher. It had been out of the water longer and had caught enough seaweed, sand, shells and sediment to be fit for birds to nest on. There was one island called the Rialto, which was really quite secure, and around this one there were said to be about seventy-five or eighty other islands, which today are occupied by the city of Venice. Some of these were originally not islands at all. They were mere high places in a great bog, which, by the cutting of channels and by artificial means, were converted into more or less fit places for the erection of buildings.

Without consulting history, one could almost guess that such an unfavorable spot as this was not selected as the site for a city out of free choice, and indeed it was not. Venice was started during the fifth and sixth centuries. The inhabitants of Padua and a few more north Roman cities, chased out by the Huns, the Goths and other tribes of barbarians, took refuge here in an Adriatic lagoon. The savages of Asia had no boats, so that the settlement was very safe, and, leading an independent life, prospered here by itself during the middle ages at a surprising rate.

It was a monstrous work to make the city secure from the sea. Ship loads of stone were brought from other coasts. Dams and canals were built at great cost, and the residents finally got enough of dry land about them to feel moderately safe.

Electricity in Plants.

Electric currents in plants are due, says Kunkel, to the movements of water in the tissues, and not to differences of potential, existing independently. It was considered probable that vegetable electricity was due to biological processes, especially respiration and the consequent chemical changes. In experimenting with leaves and flowers decolorized and on a large marshroom in an atmosphere of hydrogen it was found that the electric current was stimulated, but never quite suppressed, owing probably to intramolecular respiration. The electric current revives on air being readmitted.

"Hot Enough to Roast Eggs."

We often hear persons make use of the metaphorical expression quoted in the headline when referring to an exceptionally hot day. Such an experiment may seem a little far fetched and out of the ordinary, but there are many cases on record where scientists have actually cooked eggs by the sun's heat. In 1837 when Herschel was in South Africa he cooked eggs by exposure to the heat of the sun "until they were powdery to the center." Sir J. C. Ross made a similar experiment in New Zealand.

H. F. RIDER WAS MADE PRESIDENT

Permanent Organization of
the McKinley Club.

THE UNIFORMS TO BE OF KHAKI.

Frank G. Harrison is Vice President of Association, George Kratsch, Secretary, and Per Lee Hunt, Treasurer—An Enthusiastic Meeting

The McKinley Republican club was permanently organized in the mayor's court room Tuesday evening. The court room was crowded when the acting chairman, Ben Ayers, sounded his gavel calling the meeting to order. After the expressions of a few ideas on the part of Chairman Ayers and others concerning the best methods of procedure, the principal business was brought before the club.

The selection of a permanent president resulted in the unanimous election of Harry F. Rider. Chairman Ayers immediately vacated his chair in favor of Mr. Rider amid vigorous applause. Mr. Rider was taken by surprise by his election and expressed himself to that effect upon taking the chair. He asked for the co-operation of every member of the organization in the work of the campaign. Frank G. Harrison was elected vice president. Acting Secretary Slusser was nominated as permanent secretary, but declined the office, excusing himself on the plea that his business duties would not permit him to do the work required. George Kratsch was thereupon elected, taking up his duties at once. Per Lee Hunt was made treasurer. John Cameron was chosen as captain of the marching club, with authority to choose his aides. The executive committee is composed of George W. Hornickel, D. C. Borton, A. W. Inman, H. B. Conrad and R. A. Pinn.

A committee consisting of Vice President Harrison, Captain John Cameron and Ben Ayers was appointed to look over samples of uniforms which had been furnished, and to report at once. The committee returned, and upon its return recommended the selection of khaki uniforms, the maximum cost to be \$2 a piece. The club voted to adopt these uniforms, and one hundred will be ordered at once. They will be here in time for the first campaign rally to be held in Stark county, at Canton, Monday evening, October 30. On Wednesday evening, November 1, the Massillon meeting will take place, and on Friday evening, November 3, there will be one at Alliance.

A finance committee, consisting of three members of the club, was appointed and will begin at once to solicit funds for the purpose of defraying certain expenses which must be met by the club. The organization of the drum, bugle and fife corps under the direction of Sam Ayers and Edward Oliver was reported to be progressing and the club decided to furnish equipment for the members of this corps. The McKinley Club drum corps will therefore be a feature of the parades in which the marching club has a part.

Owing to the fact that the campaign has already opened and that there are but three weeks remaining before election day, it was decided to hold another meeting of the club Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in the mayor's court room, for the purpose of hurrying along preparations for the coming Republican meeting.

MASSILLON MARKET.

The following are the retail prices today in Massillon. This report is correct daily:

Cornmeal, per lb.	16
Oats, per bushel	25
Eggs, per dozen	18
Chickens, spring, lb dressed	18
New Cabbage, per head	6-10
Lettuce, per lb.	12
Tomatoes, per bushel	40
Potatoes, per bushel	85

Dealers Pay for Country Produce:

Cornmeal, per lb.	20-22
Eggs, per dozen	12
Chickens, live, per lb.	12
Chickens, spring, dressed	16
Chickens, dressed	14
Potatoes, per bushel	6

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the selling prices:

Wheat	41
Oats	32-34
Corn	56

Following are the selling prices:

Hay, baled, per hundred	60
Straw, per hundred	50
Shelled corn, per bushel	75
Oats, per bushel	85
Corn, per bushel	75
Hay, loose, per ton	85-90

Excursion to Pittsburg via Wabash System.

On account of the Pittsburg Exposition the W. & L. E. will sell round trip tickets on each Thursday, Sept. 7th to Oct. 19th, at rate of \$3.30, tickets limited 3 days. In addition to the above we will sell tickets each Saturday Sept. 9th to Oct. 21st, at rate of \$2.65, limit for return same date.

FACTS FOR THE FARMER.

(From Governor Herrick's Speech at Relief Conference)

An appropriation of \$2,500,000 was made for the agricultural institutions and departments of the state, an increase of \$67,100 over those of 1902 and 1903, and an increase of \$138,550 over those of 1900 and 1901. At no time in the history of the state have the interests of agriculture represented by those institutions and departments been so liberally dealt with as during the session of the last general assembly. And yet in spite of the fact that a state highway department has been created for the purpose of lending state aid to reduce the local expenditure for the improvement of the highways throughout this state, and in spite of the greatly increased appropriations in the interest of agriculture in general by the last legislature, the charge has been made that this administration had not dealt fairly with the agricultural interests of the state.

You who have visited the state fair which was held in the city of Columbus in the early part of this month, saw a fair that was unprecedented in the history of the state agricultural department in the number of exhibits its various departments, and its attendance. While there you observed the marked improvements that had been made during the last year. Heretofore there had been but one machinery hall in which all the exhibits of machinery were to be made. For the last few years it had become entirely inadequate to the demands upon the management for space, and the poultry men of this state had no provision whatever for their exhibits. This fact was made known to the last general assembly, and \$50,000 was appropriated to the state board of agriculture for the erection of exhibition buildings and the construction of sewers upon the state fair grounds. As a result of this appropriation there was erected and in use this year a large and commodious building for the exhibits of poultry, and two large machinery halls in which were placed the exhibits of all the different kinds of modern machinery. This record of expenditures is a sufficient answer to the baseless charge that the present administration has not been liberal to the agricultural interests of the state.

DIVISIONS IN THE CHURCHES.

"Dire Consequences Follow Mistaken Action" of Partisanship.

Rev. G. James Jones, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Oak Hill, Jackson county, where he has lived a number of years, is outspoken for Herrick. When he said so at the recent meeting of his Presbytery, the Weston Sentinel quoted some of his remarks. The correctness of this report being questioned, Mr. Jones substantiated it entirely, in a way worthy of the widest publicity. In a communication received at Republican headquarters he says:

"In the two speeches I said all the Sentinel claimed I said and much more. The matter is near my heart. 'I stand for Herrick because he is the standard-bearer of the party which has given Ohio every temperance law she has, because that by his foresight he saved the Brannock law, and gave us one of the best laws of the kind in the world, because he is one of the best governors Ohio ever had, and she has had good ones, too, and because of his sterling qualities as a man and a citizen. I did not and I do not speak unkindly of the men representing other views from my own, but I do say that those who have worked for, and prayed for the principles as represented by the Republican party have all the reasons we ever had for loyalty to them now, and several other reasons not present before.

"Presbyterian ministers are neither narrow nor bigoted. Some of my best friends may differ from me, but we do not fall out on that account. Each stands for his convictions and rights.

"As I said at Presbytery I say it again, that bringing political matters to religious gatherings and to the pulpit is below the dignity of the Gospel. I fear that dire consequences will follow the mistaken position of many of my brethren. I said a good deal more than was claimed, not in exact words, but in substance.

"G. JAMES JONES."

EVEN ECHO IS STRUCK DUMB.

When you were a member of the Ohio senate, 1890-91, a bill was introduced for a passenger rate of two cents a mile and stipulating that no railroad company should give, furnish, promise, or offer to any state, county or city official any pass, ticket, mileage book, trip pass, etc., at less than the railroad rate. That bill lingered along from January to April 24, 1890, upon which day the record shows you moved that it be referred to a Select Committee of One, with leave to report at any time. Your motion was agreed to and the bill was referred to you according to custom. You never reported it back. Why did you smother that bill? Are you ready to report now? Which "record do you stand on," the words of your party platform of this year, or your own official record of opposition to railroad anti-pass legislation when you were in the Ohio legislature?

Also, while you were a member of the state senate another two-cent-a-mile railroad fare bill passed the senate, but you did not vote on it, although the record shows that you were present in the senate that day.—Chairman Dick in his daily question box to John M. Patton.

THE SHORTAGE OF CARS.

Mills and Mines are Forced to Suspend Work.

Pittsburg, Oct. 18.—Never before in the history of the various railroads reaching Pittsburg has the annual car famine reached such alarming proportions as is now faced by freight managers of the various companies.

The mills of the district, which have been pouring out hundreds of thousands of tons of iron and steel products, have been compelled to cease operations in many plants owing to a lack of cars. Thousands of tons of steel plates, structural shapes and billets fill the shipping yards of the steel companies to overflowing.

Even worse conditions are faced in the coal mining industry, where the unusual demand caused both by the annual storing of coal carried on by large manufacturers and by the specter of a cessation of work in the soft and hard coal regions of the state has eaten up all of the coal accumulations of the summer months.

The operators face the problem of unparalleled orders for soft coal with the least number of cars ever in their history.

The Pennsylvania railroad alone, which has handled on an average of 6,000 freight cars each day, has been offered tonnage calling for over 6,000 more cars, or double the present tonnage. An official of the company stated yesterday that the road could easily use double the number of cars now available and that daily the demand for cars was increasing.

The unparalleled boom in business conditions in the mills and factories of the Pittsburg district during the last few months and the bumper crops throughout the Western states are the ruling causes of the present situation.

The enormous expansion of the tonnage from this district has been recognized by the railroads in the matter of placing orders for new cars, but for the requirements of this year they are too late.

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad has just ordered 500 wooden coal cars from the American Car and Foundry Company. These are in addition to the 12,000 cars ordered earlier in this year, and which were to be delivered this year. The Pittsburg & Lake Erie railroad has ordered from the Pressed Steel Car Company 200 composite wood

and steel drop bottom gondolas of 100,000 pounds capacity. Fifty cars of a similar type were ordered by the same company during the last week.

The Norfolk & Western railroad is in the market for 3,000 to 5,000 coal and coke cars in addition to the 300 coke cars which have already been ordered. The Duluth & Iron Range has ordered 500 steel hopper cars from the Pressed Steel Car Company and the Duluth, Mesabe & Northern Company 750 steel cars from the same Pittsburg concern.

All of these orders have been for freight cars and are in addition to the enormous order for 1,500 steel passenger coaches placed by the Pennsylvania railroad, which amounts to over \$7,000,000.

An officer of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad said recently that when all of the cars now ordered are delivered and in service the company will be able to handle twice the present tonnage.

W. & L. E. MEN WIN.

Railroad Employees at Pittsburg Reach an Agreement.

Pittsburg, Oct. 18.—Yesterday was the time set for the trainmen on the Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal railroad to notify B. A. Worthington, vice president and general manager of the Wabash lines east of Toledo, of the action taken regarding the strike question. When Mr. Worthington left his office last evening he had received no notice from the committee representing the trainmen, and this is taken as an indication that the trouble will be settled by the trainmen and that a strike will not be called. Since the employees of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company, who are members of the same labor organizations as the local trainmen, have agreed to take the runs on the Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal railroad, in case a strike is called, the Pittsburg trainmen have reconsidered the matter and it is believed that they will follow the instructions outlined by the Wabash officials. The company has demanded that the headquarters of all the local trainmen be removed to Columbia Junction, O., and that the older employees of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad be given a certain number of the through runs on both the freight and passenger trains, which include a portion of the Pittsburg division.

While the officers of the national organizations of the trainmen failed to settle the controversy it was said that they believed the Wheeling & Lake Erie trainmen should be given some of the through runs on this division and that it was only fair to the railroad company that the headquarters of the employees be moved to Columbia Junction. It is said that they so notified the union men on this division and warned them that if a strike resulted the national association would not come to their assistance. This was proved by the fact that the Wheeling & Lake Erie men agreed to replace the local trainmen provided a strike was called.

All the time the trainmen were meeting and discussing the matter the Wabash officials refused to take a hand in the matter, although they were willing to state their side of the controversy. They believe now that the local men see where they were wrong and that all fear of a strike is past.

TEXAS.

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L. O. SCHAEFER, T. P. A.,
Cotton Belt Route, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c

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Grooming the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never fails to cure. Gray hair turns to its natural color. Cures scalp diseases and hair falling. 25c and \$1.00 at Druggists.

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FOOT BALL!
and as usual our line of goods for this game is large and up-to-date. If you will look over our **FOOT BALL GOODS**, you will find that our low prices cannot be equaled in this city.
SPECIAL PRICES ON CLUB OUTFITS.
LYON'S CANDIES.
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12 E. Main St.
DRUGGISTS.

TAXES FOR 1905.

The taxpayers are hereby notified of the rates of taxation on each dollar of valuation, as charged upon the tax duplicate of said County for the year 1905.

TOWNSHIPS AND CORPORATIONS	State	County	Road	Twp.	School	Sundry	Poor	Corp.	Dec. R. June R.	Total
Bethlehem	11	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Canton	2	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Jackson	2	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Lake	4	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Lawrence	4	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Lexington	6	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Marlboro	8	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Nimishillen	8	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Osnaburg	9	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Paris	10	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Perry	11	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Plain	12	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Sandy	14	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Sugar Creek	15	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Tuscarawas	16	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Washington	17	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Alliance, Washington Township	18	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Alliance, Lexington Township	19	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Beach City	20	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Canton	21	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Canal Fulton	22	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Clinton, S. D.	23	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Greentown, S. D.	24	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Hostetter, S. D.	25	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Lima Corp.	26	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Louisville Corp.	27	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Magnolia Corp.	28	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Marlboro, S. D.	29	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Massillon Corp.	30	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Minerva Corp.	31	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Mapleton, S. D.	32	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Navarre Corp.	33	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
New Berlin, S. D.	34	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
New Franklin, S. D.	35	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Osnaburg Corp.	36	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Uniontown, S. D.	37	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Waynesburg Corp.	38	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Wilmet Corp.	39	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
West Brookfield, S. D.	40	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Canton Tp.-Osnaburg, S. D.	41	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Bethlehem Tp.-Tuscarawas, S. D.	42	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Jackson Tp.-Green Tp., S. D.	43	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Lawrence Tp.-Jackson, S. D.	44	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Lawrence Tp.-Baughman Tp., S. D.	45	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Lawrence Tp.-Tuscarawas Tp., S. D.	46	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Marlboro Tp.-Portage Co., S. D.	47	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Nimishillen Tp.-Osnaburg, S. D.	48	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Osnaburg Tp.-Canton Tp., S. D.	49	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Plain Tp.-Jackson Tp., S. D.	50	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Plain Tp.-Lake Tp., S. D.	51	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Plain Tp.-Osnaburg, S. D.	52	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Sandy Tp.-Osnaburg, S. D.	53	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Sugar Creek Tp.-Tuscarawas Tp., S. D.	54	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100
Tuscarawas Tp.-Sugar Creek Tp., S. D.	55	1	35	5	95	30	8	50	10	100

STATE LEVY

Sinking Fund	13
University	22
State School	1
Total	1 35

COUNTY FUND

County	1
Bridge	10
Poor	15
Children's Home	80
Judicial	10
Soldiers Relief	10
Workhouse and Agricultural	20
Interest and Debt	1 20
Building	50
Election	20
State and County Road	20
Total	5 85

A FEW OBSERVATIONS REGARDING TAXES.

Taxes are now due. First half payable between October 1 and December 20. Last half payable between April 1 and June 20. Taxes become a lien on property the day preceding the second Monday of April. All delinquent taxes must be paid before December 20, otherwise the property will be advertised and the third Tuesday of January, be sold for taxes. After becoming delinquent, the penalty on Real Estate is 15 per cent; on delinquent Personal Tax the penalty is 10 per cent. These penalties do not belong to the Treasurer, and therefore cannot be remitted. After tax sale, the penalty is 25 per cent, plus 6 per cent, plus 1 per cent interest. If not redeemed within two years, the property goes to the tax title purchaser. Taxpayers have option of paying full year's taxes during December collection period but are required to pay first half with delinquencies. The remaining half should be paid within June collection. The tax year and calendar year are not the same. The first half of any year's tax is due and payable October 1, and until December 20. The second half is payable up to June 20 of the following year. Many taxpayers have formed the habit of paying the December tax and the preceding June tax together, thinking they are paying the full year's tax. All

such are paying the last half of one year's tax and the first half of the following year's tax, and consequently they are paying 15 per cent penalty on the preceding June tax. The proper way to pay a full year's tax without penalty is to pay in December for December and the following June. Therefore, to get the December rate, add the road to the whole rate and take half. To get the June rate, subtract the road rate from the full rate and take half. To get the December payment, multiply the valuation by the December rate, add one dollar for each male dog assessed, and two dollars for each female dog. Checks given in payment of taxes do not liquidate the county's claim until honored at the bank. When checks are not paid on presentation, the taxes for which the checks were given will be reopened without notice to person giving such checks. When paying taxes, present your last receipt, as it assists very much in locating your property and tends to avoid error. When you ask by mail for the amount of your taxes, designate your property clearly. State name in which property is listed, name the township and section. If in city, give city, ward and lot number. The tax duplicate gives the property in the name in which it stood the day preceding the second Monday of April of the year for which the taxes are levied. So that any transfer made on or after the second Monday of April of any year will not appear on the tax duplicate until the next year.

The Treasurer's Office will be open between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., except Saturday to 11:30 A. M. To insure prompt answer, all inquiries by mail concerning taxes should be forwarded prior to December 10 and June 10. While every effort will be made to accommodate the public, taxpayers are urgently requested to call early and pay their taxes and thus save themselves, as well as the Treasurer, the disagreeable rush at the end of the season. Treasurer's Office, Canton, Ohio, October 1, 1905.

J. ROYAL SNYDER, County Treasurer.